FOREIGN
BROADCAST
INFORMATION
SERVICE

Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-90-207
Thursday
25 October 1990

Daily Report
East Asia

FBIS-EAS-90-207 CONTENTS *25 October 1990*

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan

Proposed Corps Could Be Sent to Gulf, Cambodia *[KYODO]* 1
Kaifu Abandons Constitutional Approach to Debate *[KYODO]* 1
SDF Says It Needs Warships, Stingers for Gulf *[KYODO]* 2
Inoki Plans One-Man Peace Initiative to Iraq *[KYODO]* 2
Bank Official Views U.S. Banking Legislation *[KYODO]* 3
PRC Citizens Charged on Immigration Law Breach *[KYODO]* 3
Visa Extensions Requested for PRC Students *[KYODO]* 3
Miyazawa on Consequences If Soviet Reforms Fail *[KYODO]* 4
Chizhov: Nations Far Apart on Territories Issue *[Tokyo TV]* 5
CSFR's Dienstbier Holds Talks With Nakayama *[KYODO]* 5
Firm Signs Accord With German Steelmaker *[KYODO]* 5
Firm Sets Up Joint Venture With Mongolia *[KYODO]* 6
MITI To Propose Tariff Cuts on 3,210 Items *[KYODO]* 6
    Proposal Includes Patent Pledge *[KYODO]* 6
MITI Reports Rise in Crude Oil Imports *[KYODO]* 6
Poll Reports Support for Kaifu Cabinet Falls *[KYODO]* 7
Panel Endorses Land Ownership Tax Plan *[KYODO]* 7
    Opposition to Tax Reform Mounts *[KYODO]* 7
Kaifu Approves Compulsory Use of Military Land *[Naha TV]* 9

North Korea

Coverage Continues on CPV Delegation's Visit 9
    Choe Kwang Addresses 24 Oct Meeting *[Pyongyang Radio]* 9
    Li Tieying Speaks at Meeting *[Pyongyang Radio]* 13
    School Named After Chinese Soldier *[KCNA]* 15
    22 Oct Meetings Praise 'Friendship' *[KCNA]* 15
    24 Oct Meeting Marks Anniversary *[KCNA]* 16
    Medals, Orders Awarded *[KCNA]* 16
    Editorials Hail 'Feats' *[KCNA]* 17
Economic Delegation Departs; PRC Groups Arrive *[KCNA]* 17
Kim Receives PRC Leader's Reply to Message *[Pyongyang Radio]* 17
North Soccer Team Concludes Trip to Seoul 18
    South Students Publish Welcome *[KCNA]* 18
    Sports Officials Speak at Dinner *[KCNA]* 18
    Team Departs, Thanks Citizens *[Pyongyang Radio]* 18
    Team Arrives in Panmunjom *[KCNA]* 19
Paris Meeting for Korean Peace Held *[KCNA]* 19
Chongnyon Official Urges Yim Su-kyong's Release *[KCNA]* 20
North Proposes To Hold Contacts on UN Entry *[Pyongyang Radio]* 20
Kim Il-song Receives Yun I-sang, Entourage *[KCNA]* 20
Kim Chong-il Receives Gift From Yun I-sang *[KCNA]* 20
U.S.-South Joint Air Strike Exercises Reported *[KCNA]* 20
Daily on U.S. Increase of Nuclear Capacity *[KCNA]* 21
Japanese Officials Attend Art Troupe's Banquet *[KCNA]* 21
Friendship Meetings With Foreign Delegates Held *[KCNA]* 21
Vice Premier Opens 45th Anniversary Film Week *[Pyongyang Radio]* 22

Collection of Kim Il-song's Works Published *[KCNA]* 22
Kim Chong-il Work on Chuche Remembered *[KCNA]* 23
KCNA Cites Article on Superiority of Chuche 23
Yun Ki-pok Attends Pyongyang Report Meeting *[Pyongyang Radio]* 24
Kang Song-san, Metals Minister Attend Ceremony *[Pyongyang Radio]* 24

South Korea

Daily Calls for North-South Summit Meeting *[THE KOREA TIMES 25 Oct]* 25
Series on Reporter's Impressions of North Ends *[THE KOREA HERALD 25 Oct]* 25
Reporter on North Peoples' Knowledge of South *[THE KOREA TIMES 25 Oct]* 26
Seoul Seeks UN Membership Despite Opposition *[THE KOREA HERALD 25 Oct]* 27
Uganda To Back Seoul's Bid for UN Membership *[THE KOREA HERALD 25 Oct]* 28
North Reporters' Fears Viewed As 'Hysteria' *[CHOSON ILBO 23 Oct]* 28
North Official Accuses Seoul of 'Brash Acts' *[YONHAP]* 29
North Sports Minister Wants 'Quick Unification' *[YONHAP]* 29
North, South Soccer Players Celebrate Together *[YONHAP]* 29
Forming Single Sport Teams To Be Discussed *[YONHAP]* 30
Musicians Return, Meet Unification Minister *[YONHAP]* 30
Spokesman Denies Plans Reducing 'Team Spirit' *[THE KOREA HERALD 25 Oct]* 31
Fugitive Student Placed Under Arrest in Seoul *[YONHAP]* 31
Opposition Leader Kim Tae-chung Leaves Hospital *[YONHAP]* 31
Korean Job Seekers Prefer Foreign Companies *[YONHAP]* 31
Foreign Firms Leaving Korea in 'Record' Numbers *[YONHAP]* 32
Tariff Barriers on Farm Imports To Be Lowered *[YONHAP]* 32
Firm Seeks To Import North Korean Potatoes *[YONHAP]* 32
Officials Consider Importing North Korean Goods *[CHOSON ILBO 23 Oct]* 32
China Allows Firm To Open Office in Beijing *[YONHAP]* 33
Government To Strengthen Environmental Law *[THE KOREA HERALD 19 Oct]* 33
Companies Face Waste Disposal Difficulties *[THE KOREA HERALD 19 Oct]* 34

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Burma

18 NLD Members, Japanese Newsman Said Held *[AFP]* 35
More Monasteries Raided in Mandalay 24 Oct *[Rangoon Radio]* 35
Monks in Sagaing Hold Ceremony To End Boycott *[Rangoon Radio]* 36
Minister, Military Officials Offer Monks Food *[Rangoon Radio]* 36
Saw Maung Visits Mandalay Buddhist University *[Rangoon Radio]* 36
Saw Maung Visits Abbots, Returns to Rangoon *[Rangoon Radio]* 36

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

New Penang State Chief Minister, Deputy Named *[Kuala Lumpur International]* 37
National Front's Two-Thirds Majority Hailed *[NEW STRAITS TIMES 23 Oct]* 37

Cambodia

National Assembly Said To Meet 'Next Week' *[AFP]* 38
Resistance Urged To Show 'Sincerity' on SNC *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 38
Diplomats Discuss Emergence of Chea Sim *[Bangkok BANGKOK POST 25 Oct]* 39
AFP: Battle for Siem Reap, Angkor Expected 40
VONADK Says Boat Convoy Ambushed in Pursat 41

Indonesia

Alatas Calls for Quick Settlement of SNC Issue *[AFP]* 41
Alatas on Portuguese Criticism on East Timor *[AFP]* 42
AFP Says Suharto Not Ruling Out Sixth Term 42

Philippines

Council Submits Final Bases Conversion Plan *[BUSINESS WORLD 25 Oct]* 42
  Senator Gives Assurance on Plan *[Manila Radio]* 43
Reportage on Nationwide Strike Continues 44
  Four Killed, 17 Buses Burned *[Manila Radio]* 44
  Senators Comment on Strike *[Manila Radio]* 44
  Guard on Oil Facilities Lowered *[Quezon City Radio]* 44
  Labor Leaders: Strike To Continue *[THE MANILA CHRONICLE 25 Oct]* 44
  Thirty People Reported Arrested *[Manila Radio]* 45
  Striker Suspected of Murder *[Manila Radio]* 45
  Military To Provide Security *[Manila Radio]* 46
  Military Cites 'Weak Points' *[Manila Radio]* 46
  Military Terms Explained *[MANILA BULLETIN 25 Oct]* 46
  Strike Trying To Repeat History *[THE MANILA CHRONICLE 25 Oct]* 46
Enrile, Laurel Plan To Attend NSC Meeting *[BUSINES WORLD 24 Oct]* 48
  Ileto, Gomez on Meeting Results *[Quezon City Radio]* 48
Columnist Comments on Davide Report Findings *[THE MANILA CHRONICLE 24 Oct]* 50
Aquino Signs Anticoup Bill; Gives Statement *[Manila Radio]* 51
Grenades Found in Front of Makati Supermarket *[Manila Radio]* 52
Homemade Bombs Seized From Suspected Leftists *[Quezon City Radio]* 52
Center Planned Against Netherlands Aid to Rebels *[Manila Radio]* 52
Nine Communist Rebels Said Killed in Quezon *[THE MANILA CHRONICLE 25 Oct]* 52
Five NPA Rebels Captured in Baliwag, Bulacan *[Manila Radio]* 53
CARP Land Acquisition Target Reduced *[Manila Radio]* 53

Thailand

Chawalit's New Hope Party Offers 'Alternative' *[BANGKOK POST 24 Oct]* 53
Air Force Chief Says Reshuffle 'Necessary' *[Bangkok TV]* 54
Reportage on Chatchai Visit to Geneva *[cross-reference]* 54
More 'Revolutionary Council' Suspects Arrested *[Bangkok TV]* 54

Vietnam

UN Envoy Discusses Relations With EC, U.S. *[Hanoi Radio]* 54
NHAN DAN Applauds Relationship With UN *[VNA]* 55
Nguyen Co Thach's Activities in Tokyo Reported *[Hanoi Radio]* 55
NHAN DAN Urges Domestic Market Expansion *[Hanoi Radio]* 56
Letter of Intent on Tourism Signed With PRC *[Hanoi Radio]* 56
Do Muoi Receives Soviet Central Bank Official *[VNA]* 56
Australian Businessmen Visit Ho Chi Minh City *[VNA]* 57
Albania Scientific Cooperation Protocol Signed *[VNA]* 57
Delegates Attend Bangkok Environment Conference *[Hanoi Radio]* 57
Foreign Diplomats, Aid Workers Visit North *[VNA]* 57
Sentences Suggested in Perfume Factory Case *[Hanoi Radio]* 57
Army Deserters Face Labor Reeducation Camps *[Hanoi Radio]* 58
Workers Leave Iraq, Fly Home From Turkey *[Hanoi Radio]* 59
Flood Situation in Quang Nam-Da Nang Reported *[Hanoi Radio]* 59
Rice Harvests Said 'Lower Than Last Year' *[Hanoi Radio]* 59
Decision on Launching Political Drive Issued *[Hanoi Radio]* 59

AUSTRALASIA

New Zealand

Worsening Economy Dominates Election Campaigns *[Melbourne International]* 60
Poll Predicts 'Unprecedented Swing' From Labor *[AFP]* 60

Papua New Guinea

Task Force To Review Australian Defense Accords *[Melbourne International]* 60
Soldier Said Killed by Rebels on Buka Island *[AFP]* 60

Japan

Proposed Corps Could Be Sent to Gulf, Cambodia

OW2410034790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0211 GMT 24 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 24 (KYODO)—The Japanese Government would send the proposed U.N. Peace Cooperation Corps to the Middle East and Cambodia if the corps bill is enacted and if Japan is asked by the United Nations to do so, government ministers said Wednesday.

Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu told the Diet that if the U.N. were to make a specific request to Japan and if the government judged it appropriate, the corps would be sent to the Middle East for ceasefire monitoring, as the bill stipulates such duties. He said, however, that his comment is only conditional and he cannot anticipate specific future situations.

Kaifu was speaking at the House of Representatives special committee debating the government-submitted bill which seeks the dispatch abroad of the corps that would be mainly composed of personnel from Japan's Self-Defense Forces (SDF).

Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama was more specific, saying that the corps would be sent to the Middle East, after the current crisis caused by the Iraqi invasion and annexation of Kuwait is solved, to engage in U.N.-initiated ceasefire monitoring, which he said can be carried out by noncombatant personnel.

Calling such duties "Japan's big job," Nakayama told the committee that the proposed corps could take part in election monitoring work, plus giving advice to "the newly formed government," apparently referring to Kuwait.

Nakayama added that Japan should dispatch personnel to Cambodia, where he said a ceasefire agreement is likely by the year-end. They could take part in U.N. ceasefire monitoring and election monitoring activities, possible early next year, he said.

Kaifu reiterated his contention that the controversial proposal to send noncombatant members of the SDF overseas is not against the Constitution which renounces war and military actions as a means to solve international disputes.

"The corps is not going abroad with the purpose of exerting military force or extending a military threat. The purpose of sending it, only (in compliance) with a U.N. resolution, is very limited and I don't think the Constitution regulates that," he said.

The corps is not going to war, Kaifu stressed. He said that what the world is doing against Iraq is not war, but "sanctions" initiated by the U.N. against its invasion and annexation of Kuwait in August.

The ministers were responding to questions raised by a ruling Liberal Democratic Party member of the lower house and former Defense Agency Director General Taku Yamasaki, who said the "true nature" of the proposed bill is not correctly understood by the Japanese public.

"Japan owes its progress so far and its present position to the rest of the world. We never grew up alone. Peace and prosperity are not like air or water. They require political efforts as well as efforts by each citizen," Yamasaki told the session.

Yamasaki told directors of the committee in a meeting earlier in the day that an ordinance of the legislation will stipulate that the weapons members of the corps could carry should be limited to pistols and rifles.

The corps will not be allowed to engage in removal of mines and sweeping for mines, he said.

The House of Councillors, meanwhile, decided at a plenary session to set up a special committee to discuss the bill and Takenori Kato, a member of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and former home affairs minister, was elected as chairman at the first session of the committee.

The number of members of the LDP and the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) on the 45-member committee stands at parity with that of the opposition parties, which oppose the legislation, at 22, excluding the chairman.

If the DSP votes for the bill in a vote of the committee, the bill will be passed by the casting vote of the chairman.

Kaifu Abandons Constitutional Approach to Debate

OW2510062090 Tokyo KYODO in English 0436 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 25 KYODO—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, in a reversal of his earlier remarks, said on Thursday his Government has no intention of adopting a new interpretation of Japan's war-renouncing Constitution to allow the Self-Defense Forces [SDF] to join United Nations forces.

Kaifu told a session of a parliamentary special committee that the SDF's participation alongside UN forces has nothing to do with the proposed UN Peace Cooperation Bill, which would allow the dispatch of noncombat SDF personnel abroad to assist UN peacekeeping activities.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama indicated that the Government would send a special envoy to Asian countries after the bill is enacted to dispel concerns over the overseas deployment of the SDF. Nakayama said it is very important to explain to leaders of the Asian and Pacific region that the legislation is aimed at Japan's international peace cooperation based on UN resolutions.

Kaifu made the remarks in response to a question from Takujiro Hamada, a member of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, who argued that the formation of a UN force will only take place far in the future and asserted that it would be like putting the cart before the horse if the Government concluded it is impossible to pass the bill unless debate on the SDF's participation alongside UN forces is settled.

The prime minister told reporters on October 15 that the Government is adopting a new interpretation of the Constitution, saying the use of SDF members for UN operations is in line with the concept of collective security as authorized by the United Nations Charter.

Kaifu told reporters, "Collective security (measures) are different from collective self-defense. It is written in the UN Charter."

Article 9 of the Constitution says, "The Japanese people forever renounce war as a sovereign right of the nation and the threat or use of force as means of settling international disputes." According to the interpretation maintained by the Government so far, the article permits exercise of the right of self-defense but prohibits the right of collective defense.

Kaifu and other top government officials agreed in mid October to present a new interpretation of the Constitution to the Diet to assist the position that participation of noncombat SDF personnel in the proposed UN Peace Cooperation Corps is constitutional.

Opposition parties, except for the moderate Democratic Socialist Party, oppose overseas dispatch of noncombat SDF members, as part of the peace corps, to assist in UN peacekeeping activities in troubled areas.

Kaifu told Parliament that the Government will continue to study the participation of the SDF within a UN force.

SDF Says It Needs Warships, Stingers for Gulf

OW2510100890 Tokyo KYODO in English 0918 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 25 KYODO—Destroyers, minesweepers and surface-to-air portable Stinger missiles will be needed if noncombat personnel of the Self-Defense Forces (SDF) are sent to the Persian Gulf as part of the proposed U.N. peace cooperation corps, according to an internal SDF document obtained by KYODO NEWS SERVICE on Thursday.

The document says it will take six months for SDF personnel to begin operations after the government draws up an implementation program, the time required for preparation, training and dispatch of the advance teams.

The Ground Self-Defense Force (GSDF) plans to create a 1,500-member medical support squad capable of treating 300 patients.

The contingent will consist of medical teams, including 40 medical officers, support groups for installations, communications, transportation and security, and chemical protection teams to prepare for possible Iraqi attacks with chemical weapons.

The GSDF says portable missiles and machineguns to protect hospitals and patients as well as ambulances, helicopters and desalination equipment will also be needed.

Defense Agency officials have told parliament that the medical squad would consist of 150-190 personnel and that the weapons the team would carry will be limited to handguns and rifles.

The Maritime Self-Defense Force (MSDF) has conducted a case study on the assumption that its supply vessels will be assigned to carry supplies of materials and water to the multinational force and the medical support squad.

The MSDF says that either destroyers will be needed to accompany and protect the supply ships or they will have to have rapid-fire Vulcan guns installed on them. It will also be necessary to deploy minesweepers, the MSDF says.

The government has denied it would dispatch destroyers or minesweepers as part of the U.N. peace cooperation corps.

The Air Self-Defense Force points out that its C-130 transport planes have to be refueled twice before arriving in the region and that prior consultations must be held on air control and maintenance with the countries in which the planes will refuel.

Inoki Plans One-Man Peace Initiative to Iraq

OW2410113390 Tokyo KYODO in English 1041 GMT 24 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 24 KYODO—Pro wrestler-turned lawmaker Antonio Inoki has skipped out of the current Diet session without permission in order to make a one-man peace initiative to Iraq, officials said Wednesday.

Inoki, a member of the House of Councillors, arrived in Amman Tuesday en route to Baghdad where he hopes to help plans for a sports and music festival in the Iraqi capital, while again requesting the release of Japanese hostages held by the Iraqis.

The rookie legislator, elected to the Diet last February, has been critical of the government for not doing more to try and secure the release of Japanese hostages in the Middle East and last month visited Baghdad in a failed bid to win their release.

Inoki also hopes to discuss with Iraqi officials the transport of Japanese food overland to his compatriots held in Baghdad.

Meanwhile, in Wednesday's upper house Steering Committee session, Inoki's absence elicited some cries of "impertinence" by veteran legislators. Inoki, the lone representative of his own Sports and Peace Party, forms a coalition with the Democratic Socialist Party [DSP] within the 252-seat second chamber.

A DSP executive Wednesday apologized to the house's Committee on Rules and Administration for Inoki, who is apparently missing the current session without having submitted the necessary request for leave. Inoki, who is scheduled to return to Japan next Monday, will now likely have to call upon each of the parties' offices and apologize for flaunting House rules.

The DSP office Wednesday submitted a request for leave for Inoki to the upper house Secretariat, saying Inoki is going to Iraq to "study the political situation" there.

To make an overseas journey while the Diet is in session, a legislator is required to submit a request for leave that is acknowledged by the Rules and Administration Committee and then submitted to the head of the respective houses or, in the case of a trip of more than a week, approved by the entire House.

Bank Official Views U.S. Banking Legislation

OW2410132990 Tokyo KYODO in English 1054 GMT 24 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 24 KYODO—A senior Bank of Japan official Wednesday implicitly criticized U.S. legislation that could bar Japanese entry into U.S. financial markets, saying the proposal is based on a misunderstanding.

Speaking at a press meeting, Yutaka Yamaguchi, the central bank's chief representative in New York, insisted the U.S. congressional move is based on the mistaken perception that Japan does not provide U.S. institutions with reciprocity in financial services. "Even U.S. Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan acknowledges that Japan treats U.S. banks on the same terms as Japanese banks," he said.

Yamaguchi, now back home to attend a quarterly meeting of the central bank's branch managers, went on to say that U.S. financial institutions enjoy more than equal treatment in some areas.

The U.S. measure is contained in a reauthorization of legislation known as the Defense Production Act approved Monday by a House-Senate conference committee.

The legislation would authorize the U.S. Treasury Department to enter negotiations with countries deemed to be erecting barriers to the U.S. entry into their financial markets. The measure, labeled the Fair Trade in Financial Services Act, would give the Treasury the discretion to deny foreign firms permission to expand their activities in the United States.

Yamaguchi said the U.S. legislation probably reflects the increasing weight of non-U.S. banks in lending which comes along with a decreasing U.S. lending share in foreign markets. "It's a wrong approach to judge from the results (of U.S. shares)," Yamaguchi said.

Asked about the prospect for a relaxation of U.S. credit, Yamaguchi said the Fed will likely remain cautious about changing its monetary policy even if a package of budget deficit-cutting measures is passed through Congress because the U.S. central bank puts its top priority on how to prevent inflation. Yamaguchi did not elaborate on this, however.

The Fed is widely expected to ease its grip on credit if the U.S. Congress approves such deficit-cutting measures.

PRC Citizens Charged on Immigration Law Breach

OW2410132690 Tokyo KYODO in English 1026 GMT 24 Oct 90

[Text] Nagasaki, Oct. 24 KYODO—Prosecutors Wednesday indicted 15 Chinese stowaways on charges of violating immigration regulations.

The 15 were among the 18 Chinese nationals who arrived at Nagasaki on October 3 aboard a fishing boat originating in Fujian Province in Southern China. The prosecution did not issue indictment against the other three who were minors.

The Chinese aged between 15 and 45 have confessed that they entered Japan to seek jobs, the prosecutors said. Three of the 15 indicted adults already landed in Nagasaki Prefecture last year posing as refugees and were repatriated later, they said.

One of the three, a 33-year-old man, apparently served as chief engineer to guide the others to the area where he landed for the first time last year, they said. The man was fined a sum amounting to 3,000 yuan (about 90,000 yen) after being repatriated to China, the prosecutors said.

Another man has told Japanese investigators that the group paid an average 9,000 yuan (about 270,000 yen) per person to a broker when they boarded the boat in Fujian Province.

More than 2,000 Chinese nationals posing as Indochinese refugees arrived in southern Japan last year to seek jobs in Japan, immigration officials said.

Visa Extensions Requested for PRC Students

OW2510035790 Tokyo KYODO in English 1448 GMT 24 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 24 KYODO—Three Japanese attorneys called on the government Wednesday to grant visa extensions to 23 Chinese students who say they will be persecuted if they return home because of their involvement in the Tiananmen Square demonstrations.

The lawyers made the call in a meeting with reporters one day after urging the Justice Ministry to help the

Chinese students, 14 of whom face visa expiry soon and nine of whom have already overstayed their visas.

Hideo Fujii, Katsutoshi Fujimori, and Toshitaka Takagi are leading a group of about 160 attorneys, which has helped Chinese students after Beijing authorities cracked down on the pro-democracy movement on June 4, 1989.

Fujii, former chairman of the Japan Federation of Bar Associations and leader of the group, said the Japanese Government should keep the spirit of the 1989 Paris summit. Leaders of seven major industrial powers agreed in Paris last year to protect Chinese people who had participated in the pro-democracy movement against the Chinese Government.

Fujii said, "Out of humanitarian considerations, we will help Chinese people in Japan who are afraid of being persecuted if they return to China."

Fujimori said representatives of his group visited an immigration office in Tokyo on Wednesday to present a petition for the visa extensions for the 23 Chinese students.

Immigration officers accepted the petition and promised to consider whether they can extend the visas, even for the nine who are staying in Japan illegally, said Fujimori. He said that acceptance of the petition by the immigration officers was a positive sign since they usually begin deportation procedures against foreigners who have overstayed their visas.

Miyazawa on Consequences If Soviet Reforms Fail

OW2410182490 Tokyo KYODO in English 1408 GMT 24 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 24 KYODO—Former Japanese Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa urged the Soviet Union on Wednesday to persevere in implementing drastic economic reforms, warning that their failure would create a problem of global proportions.

Miyazawa, speaking at an international symposium on economic and political affairs, said, "I am concerned that the Soviet Union's economic takeoff is a formidable problem." When the tide of democratization was sweeping Eastern Europe last year, Japan was elated that the market-economy countries of the West had finally "won," he said.

"But today I feel rather different," he said. "The Soviet Union is a major power and unless its economy takes off, it's going to be a serious problem for the world."

Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov and former U.S. Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger joined Miyazawa in discussions at the symposium sponsored by the ASAHI SHIMBUN, a leading Japanese newspaper.

Miyazawa heads a major faction in Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and is seen as a contender for prime minister.

Miyazawa noted Moscow's possession of sophisticated weaponry and warned, "if economic failure will compromise the good management of Soviet arms, it is no longer a Soviet problem, it is our problem."

He said the Soviet people are not as far-sighted as President Mikhail Gorbachev on the need for "drastic reform," including price reforms which will inevitably lead to much higher costs for food and energy. "Mr. Gorbachev seems to be a person who sees way down the road and has a clear vision into the future," Miyazawa said.

Gerasimov said that what is most sorely lacking in the Soviet Union is competitiveness and a spirit of entrepreneurship. "We created what we call 'a new Soviet man'—a strange creature which is dependent on the state from cradle to grave and is not very active in his working life," he said.

The spokesman also said Soviet managers lack actual experience in managing, having traditionally relied on having "good connections" in the command-economy structure. "Now they must train themselves for the tricks of the capitalist trade," Gerasimov said, adding that Japanese managerial assistance is welcome.

Soviet workers, meanwhile, are reluctant to work harder in order to get extra pay as there are too few goods available to spend it on, he said. "So they don't care, they take it easy, and productivity of labor suffers tremendously."

Schlesinger, defense secretary in the administration of President Richard Nixon, noted that the Soviet Union is hindered in its pursuit of a market economy by the lack of what he called "the culture of the marketplace. "There has got to be experience with the operation of the marketplace and there is all too little of that," Schlesinger said.

Winston Lord, U.S. ambassador to China from 1985-89, said the extension of massive credits to the Soviet Union would be "wasting money" in the absence of a suitable infrastructure there. "You would merely be postponing the death of a lousy system, propping it up, and allowing Soviet leaders to postpone tough decisions," he said.

Quoting a proverb that it is better to teach people how to fish rather than to give them fish, Lord recommended other forms of immediate Western assistance such as the teaching of technical and market skills.

He said Cocom [Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls] controls on the transfer of Western technology could be further loosened, while Moscow could be invited to have observer status in various international institutions.

Georgi Arbatov, director of the Soviet Academy of Sciences' Institute of U.S. and Canadian studies, said a country as rich in natural resources and intellectual potential as the Soviet Union should not be "doomed to new hardships on the people" in the course of economic recovery. He said that instead of using economic shock treatment to attempt "miracles," the government should create a public mood receptive to reforms by striving at first to stop the downward trend of the economy and achieve "modest but steady improvement."

Arbatov said Moscow needs "normal economic cooperation and investments" from abroad but does not need to be treated like "a poor underdeveloped country."

Chizhov: Nations Far Apart on Territories Issue

OW2410124190 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 24 Oct 90

[Text] Soviet Ambassador to Japan Chizhov said in an interview with NHK today that Japan and the Soviet Union remain as far apart as ever on the northern territories, but there is a growing trend toward solving that difficult question. He stressed the need for a resolution of problems through continuous dialogue.

In the interview, Ambassador Chizhov repeated the Soviet Union's fundamental stance that the problem of the northern territories does not exist.

However, referring to meetings being held between Japan and the Soviet Union, Mr. Chizhov said that while it is very difficult to solve problems in one meeting, there is now a growing trend for the two countries to try solving difficult problems as friendly partners. Mr. Chizhov thus indicated that he believes the territorial dispute can be solved by mutual understanding through continued dialogue.

CSFR's Dienstbier Holds Talks With Nakayama

OW2410003490 Tokyo KYODO in English 1449 GMT 23 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 23 KYODO—Japan and Czechoslovakia have agreed in principle to begin talks in December on concluding an investment protection protocol, Foreign Ministry officials said Tuesday. Officials said the agreement was reached in a meeting between Czech Foreign Minister Jiri Dienstbier and his Japanese counterpart Taro Nakayama.

Dienstbier was quoted as urging the conclusion of a pact as soon as possible in order to stimulate Japanese investment in Czechoslovakia. He said Japan has only a couple of joint ventures in Czechoslovakia, which has set up nearly 700 joint ventures with other countries, according to officials.

The agreement would give national treatment to Japanese firms investing in Czechoslovakia and would ensure that they can more freely remit their profits back to Japan.

Japan began negotiations on a similar pact with Poland in September and plans to begin talks on pacts with Hungary and Yugoslavia.

Dienstbier was quoted as saying that Czechoslovakia badly needs foreign economic assistance to rebuild its crumpling economy. Officials said Dienstbier estimated his country's foreign currency shortfall in 1991 will reach 5-6 billion dollars due to the cutback in Soviet and Iraqi oil supplies, international sanctions against Iraq, and a new Comecon pricing system based on international prices.

Dienstbier said his Government expects that international financial institutions such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) will finance 2-3 billion dollars of the gap. It therefore needs another 2-3 billion dollars from other sources, he said.

Officials said that while Dienstbier did not specify the portion of the gap Japan is expected to pick up, he asked for Japan's "understanding."

Officials said Dienstbier also called for the transfer of Japanese technological expertise.

Nakayama promised that Japan would positively consider Prague's requests at the G-24 meeting on assistance to Eastern Europe scheduled October 30 in Brussels. He said Japan will also consider offering loans to Czechoslovakia from the Export-Import Bank of Japan.

Firm Signs Accord With German Steelmaker

OW2510075290 Tokyo KYODO in English 0620 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 25 KYODO—C. Itoh and Co. said Thursday it has signed a wide-ranging business agreement with Germany's fifth largest steelmaker, Klockner-Werke AG, in a move designed to enhance its presence in Europe prior to the market unification of the European Community (EC) in 1992.

The C. Itoh and Klockner-Werke agreement follows the recent accord reached between four Mitsubishi firms and Germany's Daimler-Benz AG to engage in several cooperative ventures covering a wide-range of technologies.

According to the agreement, C. Itoh, a major Japanese trading house, has purchased a 5 percent equity stake for some 100 million marks in Klockner-Werke. The two companies will mutually cooperate on development of a range of advanced technologies, in such fields as steel, machinery, and plastics.

Specifically, they will jointly set up a task force designed to explore and push ahead with new business chances, such as mergers and acquisitions, which will focus mainly on the West European market. They will also aim to take advantage of new business opportunities in the former East German market, and in the United States and Asian markets.

As part of the project, C. Itoh, Finland's state-run Steelmaker Rautaruukki r.y., and the German steelmaker will establish a joint venture with capital of 100 million marks this November.

C. Itoh and Rautaruukki will each purchase a 24.95 percent equity stakes, while Klockner-Werke will hold a 50.1 percent interest in the joint venture.

The new firm will undertake production of galvanized steel sheets for cars on the premises of the Bremen plant of the German steelmaker.

Kawasaki Steel, a major Japanese steelmaker, will supply technology and know-how for the new firm which is expected to start production sometime in 1993 with an initial production target of 400,000 tons per year, officials said.

Firm Sets Up Joint Venture With Mongolia

OW2410095090 Tokyo KYODO in English 0927 GMT 24 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 24 KYODO—Baseball Magazine Sha Co. said on Wednesday it has formed a joint venture with a Mongolian group to promote tourism and sports between Japan and Mongolia. This is the first time for a Japanese company to tie up with a Mongolian concern. The new venture, Hashball Co., will be capitalized at 200,000 dollars on a 50-50 basis.

The company will be based in the Mongolian capital of Ulaanbaator and promote bilateral exchange of sports, such as the introduction of Japanese baseball in Mongolia and Mongolian wrestling in Japan. It also plans to undertake publishing and sightseeing ventures in Mongolia, as well as exports of wool, leather and stone products to Japan, the Japanese publishing firm said.

Mongolia introduced laws this year to invite foreign investment to back its economic reforms now underway.

MITI To Propose Tariff Cuts on 3,210 Items

OW2410045190 Tokyo KYODO in English 0329 GMT 24 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 24 (KYODO)—The Ministry of Trade and Industry has decided to propose mutual tariff elimination on 3,210 industrial and mining products to the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks held under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, a source at the ministry said Wednesday. Japan will also propose to add 10 more products to a list of concessionary tariffs, the source said.

Proposal Includes Patent Pledge

OW2410072390 Tokyo KYODO in English 0544 GMT 24 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 24 (KYODO)—Japan will offer to eliminate tariffs on additional 58 products on condition that other industrialized countries follow suit, government officials said Wednesday.

The step, which Japanese officials hope will act as a spur toward final agreement in the Uruguay Round of trade-liberalizing talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), will bring to 3,210 the total number of items on which Japan is offering to scrap tariffs.

Japan pledged to abolish tariffs on a total of 3,152 products at a meeting of trade ministers from four major economies—the United States, the European Community, Japan, and Canada—held two weeks ago in St. John's, Canada.

In the latest offer to GATT negotiating groups concerning tariffs and nontariff barriers, the government will also offer not to impose any tariffs on 10 items, including such raw materials as manganese and tungsten, keeping their current tariff-free status, officials of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said.

The new proposal also includes a pledge to speed up the process of patent approval by increasing the number of staff at the patent office, according to the officials.

But Tokyo will make it clear that it does not accept the EC's request that it should scrap import quotas on leather products, they said.

Japan's mutual tariff elimination list is largely made up of items of machinery, with the rest consisting of such products as chemicals, steel, aluminum, and paper.

Japan failed to meet the October 15 deadline for presenting the offer because of protracted debates in the government over proposals on medicine and chemical fertilizers, the officials said.

The U.S. has offered to eliminate tariffs on 750 items, while Canada has expressed readiness to do away with them on about 1,000 items. But the EC's unwillingness to take similar steps is muddying the outlook on tariff negotiations in the Uruguay Round, which is scheduled to conclude in early December.

MITI Reports Rise in Crude Oil Imports

OW2410082590 Tokyo KYODO in English 0711 GMT 24 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 24 KYODO—Japan's imports of crude oil in September rose 9.9 percent from a year earlier to 108.29 million barrels, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) reported Wednesday. "The losses in supply due to the embargoes on Iraqi and Kuwaiti exports were completely offset by increases in imports from Iran and Saudi Arabia," a MITI official said.

Saudi Arabia was the largest crude oil supplier in September, accounting for 19.30 million barrels, or 17.8

percent of Japan's total imports, up 36.8 percent from the year-earlier level. Its share of Japan's oil imports was 13.1 percent in August.

Imports from Iran soared 51.2 percent to 14.95 million barrels, or 13.8 percent of the total. Iran's share climbed from 7.5 percent in August.

Japan depended on members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) for 75.4 percent of its crude oil supply.

Before the current Gulf crisis, Iraq and Kuwait combined accounted for about 12 percent of Japan's oil imports. Japan's production of fuel oil in September was 97.99 million barrels, up 22.4 percent from the same period last year. But imports of fuel oil slumped 20.1 percent to 20.80 million barrels due to spiraling prices overseas.

Domestic sales of fuel oil amounted to 110.59 million barrels, up 10.8 percent.

Poll Reports Support for Kaifu Cabinet Falls

OW2410035090 Tokyo KYODO in English 0105 GMT 24 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 24 (KYODO)—The number of people who do not support Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and his cabinet rose sharply in October, exceeding those who back the cabinet for the first time in 13 months, according to a MAINICHI SHIMBUN poll released Wednesday.

The nonsupport rate rose 19 points from the previous poll in September to 36 percent, while the support rate fell 6 points to 35 percent, the national daily said.

It said the fall in the support rate was apparently due to disapproval of the government proposal to create a U.N. Peace Cooperation Corps which would involve sending personnel from Japan's Self-Defense Forces overseas to help U.N. peacekeeping activities. The telephone poll of 2,000 adults was conducted on October 21.

The Kaifu cabinet had received steadily increasing support in MAINICHI opinion polls since it was formed in September last year, reaching 45 percent last April. But the support rate fell in last month's survey to 41 percent.

The paper said those who do not support the cabinet include more women, 35 percent compared with 15 percent in the previous survey, and a larger ratio of men in their 30s, 45 percent compared with 24 percent last time.

The support rate was also lower among both men and women in the middle- and higher-aged category, the paper said.

The poll said 53 percent replied they are against sending the SDF abroad, and 49 percent said an action would violate the Japanese Constitution. Among those who do not back the cabinet, 76 percent said they are opposed to sending the SDF overseas and 70 percent said it was against the Constitution, the paper reported.

Panel Endorses Land Ownership Tax Plan

OW2410003590 Tokyo KYODO in English 1454 GMT 23 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 23 KYODO—A government advisory panel Tuesday gave the green light to a proposed new tax on land, in the first step toward introduction of the controversial measure, aimed at curbing soaring land prices, panel members said.

The new tax is the main pillar of a sweeping land taxation reform plan now under consideration by the government to stem skyrocketing property prices by making it costly to hold land for speculation.

The proposal, contained in a draft report by the Land Tax Subcommittee, will be sent to Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu pending approval by the Tax Commission, an advisory body to the finance minister, subcommittee members said. The subcommittee is part of the commission.

The new tax would be imposed on all property other than that used for housing or public purposes.

The report also suggests eliminating tax shelters now granted to owners of farmland in urban areas and taxing inherited land at a higher rate to close the widening gap between the haves and have-nots.

Urban farmers now enjoy lower fixed-asset tax rates and exemptions from the Inheritance Tax. Critics say these privileges are part of the reason for the shortage of residential land in big cities.

The land tax reform measures are certain to face tough debate in the Diet, and critics say it will take time to implement them because of opposition from the business community.

The Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) has voiced strong opposition to a new land holding tax as it would boost the tax burden on major corporations that own much land. But a recent private study predicts land prices would go down 6 to 7 percent if such a new tax were instituted.

According to the latest survey by the National Land Agency, the nation's residential land prices climbed more than 13 percent in the year ended July 1, following a 6.8 percent increase the year before.

Opposition to Tax Reform Mounts

OW2410072590 Tokyo KYODO in English 0608 GMT 24 Oct 90

[by Hidesuke Nagashima]

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 24 (KYODO)—Runaway land price inflation in urban areas—one of the biggest problems facing the Japanese economy—may ease if the government-appointed tax commission has its way. But that is a big "if," amid growing opposition to a tax reform proposed by the commission to burst the land bubble by making it more costly to hold land for speculation.

Opposition to the proposal has been expressed by big-business organizations, farmers' groups, government officials, and lawmakers of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP).

The tax commission, in a report to be submitted to Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu on October 30, will propose a major land tax reform, including a national landownership tax. The content of the proposal has been published by the commission's land tax subcommittee.

Land price spirals in recent years have put real estate in urban areas out of reach of most would-be first-time home buyers, except those with inherited real estate.

Under present plans, the national tax, to be levied in addition to the existing local fixed-property tax starting in 1992, would exempt most private landowners and target corporate landowners.

The report proposes:

—introducing a national landownership tax, based on the "rosen-ka" (value along major roads), which is regularly announced by the National Tax Administration Agency as a basis for determining inheritance taxes.

—raising the "rosen-ka" value, which is much lower than the market value of land.

—exempting residential land, publicly owned land, and land used for public purposes (such as hospitals and schools) from the tax.

—imposing tougher tax levy standards on gains made from land sales and eliminating tax shelters granted to owners of farmland in urban areas.

Urban farmers now enjoy lower fixed-asset tax rates and exemptions from the inheritance tax. Critics say these benefits to farmers are partly to blame for the shortage of residential land in urban areas.

After the commission report is submitted, the LDP's tax panel will begin working out specifics of the reform, preparatory to legislative action.

There are fears that the proposed tax reform, subject to intense lobbying from various groups, could be watered down by the LDP panel.

While the tax commission report does not spell out specifics, government officials say the tax rate is likely to be in the range of 0.5 percent to 1 percent of the "rosen-ka" value, with 500 million yen to 1 billion yen likely to be tax-deductible for each tract.

Land tax reform would be effective in bringing down land prices, according to the Mitsui Bank Research Institute, affiliated with Mitsui Taiyo Kobe Bank.

"Land price inflation has resulted from expectations of price rises," said Nobuyoshi Suzuki of the institute. "A strong tax reform would raise the landownership cost, lessen expectations of price rises, and contribute to falls in land prices."

He estimated that if the combined tax burden on landowners rose to 1 percent of the market value of the land through a tax reform, it would cause a drop of 6 to 7 percent in land prices nationwide.

The latest survey by the national land agency showed the nation's residential land prices climbed more than 13 percent in the year ended July 1, following a 6.8 percent increase the year before.

There is widespread opposition, meanwhile, to the tax reform proposal.

The Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), grouping big business, is opposing the proposed tax reform, urging that the tax be applied only to tracts of land left unused or underused.

Rokuro Ishikawa, chairmen of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, has also expressed opposition to the proposed tax. "The tax would raise production costs while reducing companies' international competitiveness," Ishikawa said.

A survey of 56 chamber member companies showed that assuming that the tax rate was 1 percent, they would be required to pay an average 16.4 million yen a year, or 50 percent of pretax profits.

The Japan Iron and Steel Federation also opposes the proposed measure, saying it would force 37 Japanese steelmakers to pay a total 95 billion yen in additional tax.

Meanwhile, groups of farmers living in and around the cities of Tokyo, Osaka, and Nagoya held a rally recently to oppose the proposed tax reform and appeal for measures to allow a continuation of farming in the areas.

Mitsugu Horiuchi, chief of the National Federation of Agricultural Cooperatives, said, "Farmers are being forced out of cities. Land price spirals in cities have resulted from lack of (consistent) policy over national land utilization, companies seeking profits from land deals, and banks financing such companies."

There is also opposition to the tax reform within the government itself, especially from the Home Affairs Ministry. Toshio Yuasa, director general of the ministry's local tax bureau, said, "The proposed national tax would mean double taxation on top of the fixed-property tax."

Various groups of LDP legislators have also expressed opposition to the national tax.

Kaifu Approves Compulsory Use of Military Land

OW2410072290 Naha NHK Television in Japanese 0310 GMT 24 Oct 90

[Text] Seventeen landowners have rejected renewing their lease contracts for land lots used by U.S. Forces, due to expire in two years. The notification of the prime minister's approval of compulsory use of these land lots was issued on 23 October.

The land lots which have been newly approved for compulsory use include an area of 3,643 square meters belonging to seventeen landowners who have rejected renewing the lease contracts of the land for use by the U.S. Forces, and the Naha Defense Facilities Administrative Bureau [DFAB] applied for the approval on 26 September. As classified by bases, the land lots include an area of 1,384 square meters located on Camp Hansen and belonging to eight landowners; another area of 850 square meters located on Camp Shields and belonging to one landowner; and the third area of 1,409 square meters located on Futennma Airfield and belonging to eight landowners.

Now that the third approval has been issued, it is observed that the Naha FDAB will make preparations for applying to the Prefectural Committee on Expropriation for package ruling on the compulsory use of the land lots, based on the third approval, in addition to the first and second approvals issued earlier.

North Korea

Coverage Continues on CPV Delegation's Visit

Choe Kwang Addresses 24 Oct Meeting

SK2510062790 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0805 GMT 24 Oct 90

[Speech by General Choe Kwang, Politburo Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, at a meeting held at the 8 February House of Culture in Pyongyang on 24 October to mark the 40th anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers into the Korean war—live]

[Text] Chinese party and government delegation led by Comrade Li Tieying, Chinese people's friendship delegation led by Comrade Huang (?Huang), delegation of the former Chinese People's Volunteers [CPV] led by Comrade Zhang Zhen, delegation of the former CPV heroes led by Comrade Yao Xian, delegation of the bereaved families of the former CPV martyrs led by Comrade Hu Guiyou, delegation of the Chinese Ministry of Public Security led by Gao Xu, and many other intimate Chinese comrades, and comrades:

Today, in a significant period when the traditional Korea-China friendship is further deepening and developing on a new, higher stage, we grandly mark the 40th anniversary of the CPV's entry onto the Korean front.

Taking this opportunity filled with sentiments of revolutionary friendship and comradely intimacy between the two peoples of Korea and China, I extend wholehearted, warm, militant greetings to the fraternal Chinese people, the officers and men of the former CPV, and the commanding personnel and men of the Chinese People's Liberation Army in the name of the Korean people and the officers and men of the Korean People's Army [KPA]. [applause]

Many delegations from China and Chinese comrades visiting our country to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the CPV's entry into the Korean war together with our people are attending this meeting.

Upon authorization and in the name of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee and the government of the Republic, I once more warmly welcome the visit to our country by the Chinese party and government delegation led by respected Comrade Li Tieying, the Chinese people's friendship delegation led by respected Comrade Huang (?Huang), the delegation of the former CPV led by respected Comrade Zhang Zhen, the delegation of the former CPV heroes led by respected Comrade Yao Xian, the delegation of the bereaved families of the former CPV martyrs led by Hu Guiyou, and the delegation of the Chinese Ministry of Public Security led by Comrade Gao Xu. [applause]

Comrades: On 25 June 1950, when our people were turning out to build a new fatherland in a peaceful manner under the banner of the Republic, the U.S. imperialists triggered a provocative war of aggression against our Republic with an ambition to make Korea their colony and a colonial base of aggression and bridgehead to exterminate the socialist forces in Asia.

Because of the armed invasion of the U.S. imperialists, great dangers befell our fatherland and people. To wipe out our just born Republic in its cradle, the U.S. imperialists mobilized 2 million men in total—one third of their Army, one fifth of their Air Force, most of the Pacific Fleet, armed forces of the 15 countries which followed them, and the South Korean puppet Army—and a tremendous amount of modern combat equipment into the Korean war and applied the most heinous and bestial war methods and means, unprecedented in the world history of war. The war forced by the U.S. imperialists was a grim showdown to decide whether or not our people would be reduced to the colonial slaves of the imperialists again or remain the free people of an independent and sovereign state.

In the arduous period of the war to decide the fate of the country and the nation, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the ever-victorious iron-willed commander, presented the militant slogan: Everything for the victory of the war; and wisely organized and mobilized the entire party, the entire Army, and all people to the sacred war to annihilate the enemy. [applause] Upholding the militant slogan of the party and the leader, the entire country was reshaped into a wartime structure in a moment, and our people and the officers and men of our People's Army turned out as one to fight heroically against the aggressors.

On 25 October 1950, when our people and the People's Army were arduously fighting against the U.S. imperialists, which took pride in being the mightiest in the world, and their combined forces, and were defending every inch of the fatherland with blood, the fraternal Chinese people organized the volunteer army with their invaluable sons and daughters and dispatched them to the Korean front under the banner: Resist the United States, aid Korea, safeguard the home, and defend the country; even under the difficult circumstances shortly after they had won victory in the people's revolution. [applause]

The participation of the CPV in the Korean war was unselfish internationalistic assistance from the fraternal Chinese people to our people fighting against the aggression of the imperialists and a clear reflection of the historically forged Korean-Chinese friendly relations and revolutionary obligation. This, a living example of proletarian internationalism, greatly contributed to the cause of defending world peace and security, particularly peace and security in the Far East. [applause] The militant solidarity, which was fully displayed between the armies and peoples of Korea and China, was a fatal blow to the U.S. imperialists and their combined forces and decisively turned the situation of the war to our favor.

From the first moment the CPV participated in the Korean war, they displayed matchless bravery and heroism at every campaign, sharing weal and woe with our People's Army at the same front. The battle in (?Samgwangnyong) was a clear example of the CPV's indomitable exploits.

At that time, the enemy desperately maneuvered to conquer (?Samgwangnyong), a military strategic vantage point, by mobilizing troops from four divisions, approximately 100 artillery pieces, about 100 aircrafts, and countless tanks, and by dropping tens of thousands of shells and bombs. The brave officers and men of the former CPV, who were assigned the work of defending (?Samgwangnyong), valiantly defeated the enemy's attack and safeguarded the post to the end only with two companies of forces, thereby frustrating the aggressive attempt of the enemy and greatly contributing to the operational success of our side. [applause]

The volunteer officers and men registered shining exploits in numerous battles, including the battle to liberate the Kaechon area and the battle in the (?Changjin Lake), and achieved brilliant victories in campaigns to frustrate the strategic attempt of the enemy, including its summer and fall offensives, the Kumhwa offensives, and the new offensives in (Najin). [applause]

In the Korean war against the armed invasion of the U.S. imperialists and their combined forces, the CPV fighters scored immortal exploits. In this course, many heroes, heroic units, and heroic exemplary fighters were turned out.

Our people still precisely cherish in their hearts the heroic exploits of hero (Huang Gaiguang) who opened the path of his unit's charge by blocking the enemy's gunfire with his youthful body, burning with blood; hero (Yang Hongsa) who hurled himself under an enemy's tank with bombs and frustrated the enemy's attack; hero (Sun Zhongwon) who killed the enemy en masse by rolling into the enemy's post with handgrenades, his two legs wounded; fighter (Na Songuo) who gave his life in rescuing a Korean boy who was drowning in an icy river; and comrades (Mao Hanning), (Sa Wonhu), (Wu Sohung), and (Yang Yomje), and many other volunteer fighters. [applause]

At this significant meeting to mark the 40th anniversary of the CPV's entry into the Korean war, I express a lofty respect for the martyrs who bravely fought in the Korean war, sacrificing their noble youth and lives. [applause] All CPV officers and men who rushed out to the Korean front were our intimate brothers who not only displayed the matchless sacrificing spirit and heroism, but also heartily took care of and helped our people with kindred sentiments. The CPV officers and men saved many people their lives and property at the cost of their own lives, even in the storms of bombs and shells; helped our peasants with plowing, sowing, and harvesting, even amid the difficult circumstances; repaired destroyed reservoirs and banks; and rebuilt roads and bridges.

The CPV alleviated the Korean people's sufferings and made all efforts for their new happy life in the future, as it regarded their destiny as its own. Indeed, the CPV fighters were faithful to the end to Comrade Mao Zedong's instruction and the CPC's appeal to love the Korean people, respect their customs and habits, and conserve and treasure even a mountain, river, tree, and grass in Korea and assisted the Korean people, shedding blood. [applause]

During the war, our people loved and respected the CPV's officers and men, comrades-in-arms and brothers, and gave them relief with sincerity. From the first day when the CPV participated in the Korean war, our people waged the relief campaign for CPV members as an all-people's movement. They actively assisted the CPV fighters' combat activities by organizing various support units, such as military supplies transport teams, food carrying teams, wounded soldier evacuation teams, and road and bridge rehabilitation teams, even on mountain hills and under a rain of shells and bullets.

The beautiful behavior demonstrated between the peoples and armies of the two countries of Korea and China during the Fatherland Liberation War of our people is a noble trait that can be demonstrated only among revolutionary people and armies, and such a beautiful behavior will be handed down to posterity forever. [applause]

The Korean people, with active support of the fraternal Chinese people, finally repulsed the U.S. imperialists aggressors and won a great victory in the three-year-long war. [applause] By heroically surmounting with the Chinese brothers the grave trials of the unprecedentedly fierce war, our people smashed the imperialists' vicious schemes to obliterate the newly emerging socialist forces with force of arms and, thus, honorably defended socialism and peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world. [applause]

When the Korean people rose up in the arduous struggle to rehabilitate cities turned to ashes and rural villages that were completely devastated during the war, the CPV fighters also devotedly helped our people's rebilitation work. Dwellings, schools, railways, bridges, irrigation facilities, and other facilities were built by the hands of CPV fighters, and the noble blood and sweat they shed remain throughout the country.

At this significant meeting marking the 40th anniversary of the CPV's participation in the Korean front, I express heartfelt thanks to the Chinese party, Government, and people for their help, at the cost of their blood, to our people's just struggle for defending the country's freedom and sovereignty. [applause]

Comrades: The peoples of Korea and China forged close bonds of friendship long ago. These were further strengthened and developed with the CPV's participation in the Korean war.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Korean-Chinese friendship has a long tradition, and it has blossomed in the course of the joint struggle of the two peoples and has been firmly deepened amid arduous trials.

Korea and China are neighbors linked by mountains and rivers. The communists and patriotic peoples of the two countries have forged the bonds of militant friendship through their struggle against the imperialist aggressors. The two peoples have shared life and death to achieve their common goal and ideal, crossing hills of trials together and fighting bloody and fierce battles together. The Korean and Chinese peoples have shared joys and sorrows, linking their destinies into one, and have closely cooperated with each other on the road of the struggle for national and class liberation, the socialist revolution, and socialist construction.

Indeed, the peoples of Korea and China are reliable allies who have realized friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance on the principle of complete equality and mutual respect and are true class brothers who devote their blood and lives for the other, closely united by the same destiny. [applause]

The great traditional Korea-China friendship, which is an inseparable lips-and-teeth relationship, and the unbreakable blood ties between the two countries' peoples are based on close comradely trust and fraternal obligation between the leaders of the two countries. Because of this, the vitality and invincibility of Korean-Chinese friendship has been firmly guaranteed. The traditional friendship between Korea and China, consolidated and developed on the basis of the particular, close intimacy and revolutionary obligation between the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the great leader Comrade Mao Zedong, respected Comrade Zhou Enlai, and Comrade Deng Xiaoping, is developing daily and coming into full bloom with a solid foundation in the proeess of accomplishing the cause of socialism. [applause]

The visit to China by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in November last year and respected Comrade Jiang Zemin's visit in March this year to our country were significant events in further developing the Korean-Chinese friendship in conformity with the demands of the prevailing situation. [applause]

It is an unswerving will of our party, government, and people to strengthen by all means the friendship and solidarity with the fraternal Chinese people. [applause] Our people will make all efforts to consolidate and develop the friendship with the Chinese people generation after generation, treasuring it. Today, the two peoples are advancing with certainty along the single road for the victory of the cause of socialism, and on this road they are closely supporting and cooperating with each other.

In China today, great innovative achievements are being registered in all fields—political, economic, and cultural—under the correct guidance of the CPC leadership with respected Comrade Jiang Zemin at the core. [applause] All changes in China today vigorously prove the correctness and vitality of the line and policy of the Chinese party and Government to build a unique socialism that accords with the reality of China by adhering to the four basic principles and by deepening reforms and openness. The brilliant success the Chinese people are registering in socialist construction today gives great encouragement to the revolutionary people of the world.

Today, the PRC has consistently enforced the foreign policy of independence, sovereignty, and peace, and, as a result, its position in the international arena is increasing each day. The successful completion of the 11th Asian Games in China this time was another demonstration of the might of socialist China enjoying stability and unity. [applause]

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the successful acceleration of socialist construction by the fraternal Chinese people and wholeheartedly wish them great success in their struggle to implement the decision of the sixth plenary meeting of the 13th CPC Central Committee and to carry out the tasks for the last year of the seventh five-year plan for the national economy. [applause] Our people also express full support to and firm solidarity with the Chinese party, Government, and people in their efforts to reunify the country according to the concept of one country, two systems. [applause]

Today, our people significantly celebrate the 45th anniversary of the founding of the glorious WPK as a great festival of victors and are effecting new upsurges on all fronts of socialist construction. They are filled with firm faith and hope. The celebration festivities of the 45th anniversary of the founding of our party greatly demonstrated the people's absolute support for and trust in our party and the invincible might of the ranks of our revolution, which have been firmly united as one mind around the party and the leader.

Today, our people are filled with the firm determination to deepen the socialist system of our country, as they cherish in their hearts the infinite national pride and honor of having built in the country our own unique socialism. Our socialism is man-centered, embodies the chuche idea, holds the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem, and led by our party's tested leadership. [applause]

It is our greatest pride that the leader, party, and masses are energetically propelling the socialist cause in single-minded unity, with the leader trusting the people and the people following the leader—the source of the superiority and invincibility of our style of socialism. Our people will occupy, without fail, the high socialist summit by completely implementing the programmatic tasks presented by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his policy speech at the first session of the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly with a rock-firm resolve that they will, as in the past, simply carry out whatever decisions the party makes without wavering. [applause]

Comrades: Reunifying the divided fatherland at the earliest possible date is our people's longstanding, paramount national desire. The Korean people, regardless of whether they are in the North, South, or abroad, are now boiling over with a single ardent desire to reconnect the severed national blood vessels and reunify the divided fatherland based on the three principles for national reunification—independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity—which have been agreed upon between the North and South and are internationally recognized. They also are filled with an unbreakable faith and desire to achieve reunification of the country during the nineties at any cost.

Reflecting the entire people's aspirations for reunification and the pressing demands of the times, the party and the Republic's government put forward a new five-point proposal for national reunification and an epoch-making proposal for disarmament since the beginning of this year alone, and are doing their utmost to ease the tense situation on the Korean peninsula and to realize broad talks between the North and South. Because of their feasibility, justness, and fairness, the proposals for peaceful reunification advanced by our party and the Republic's government have won warm support and sympathy not only from all the Korean people in the North and South, but also from the peace-loving people of the world.

The United States and the people in authority in South Korea, however, still persistently pursue a policy of two Koreas, ignoring our reasonable proposals and sincere efforts, while endlessly aggravating the tense situation on the Korean peninsula. Refusing to withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea, the United States is now fanning confrontation between the North and South and increasing nuclear weapons of various descriptions and new types of military equipment without interruption, while spreading a deceptive theory on arms reduction. Even while paying lip service to dialogue for reunification, the people in authority in South Korea are, in practice, scheming to have the existence of two Koreas legalized in the international community by perpetuating the current state of division.

The United States and the people in authority in South Korea should abandon their policy aimed at perpetuating the division of Korea running counter to the trends of the times. Instead, they should return to a position of favoring peace in Korea and its reunification.

Since we have been calling for drastic cuts in the Armed Forces in the North and South out of a desire to settle the question of Korean reunification by peaceful means and under the conditions in which the withdrawal of foreign troops has become a global trend, the U.S. troops have no justification to remain in South Korea. The United States should respond to our proposal for talks without delay and discontinue committing acts that aggravate tension in Korea and acts that are obstructive to peaceful reunification.

If the people in authority in South Korea really hope for national reunification, they should pull down the concrete wall, a symbol of division and confrontation; realize free travel and full-scale opening between the North and South; abolish the National Security Law, which is obstructive to reunification; set free those in prison for having called for reunification and visiting the North, and immediately stop committing all anti-reunification acts.

Korea has been one since ancient times, and no force on earth can bend our people's independent spirit to live peace and harmony in a reunified land and their desire for reunification. Our people will achieve the cause of national reunification without fail with united efforts by peaceful means in which neither side conquers the other side and through the method of a confederal system based on one state, one nation, two systems, and two governments.

I take this opportunity to express our sincere gratitude to the Chinese party, Government, and people for their active support and solidarity with our people in our people's cause of reunification as if it were their own cause. [applause]

There is a serious confrontation and struggle in the international arena between socialism and imperialism, between the progressives and the reactionaries. While keeping their policy of strength in place, the imperialists are clinging to the so-called strategy of peaceful transition designed to subvert and undermine socialism from within.

The prevailing situation requires that our two countries consolidate their unity even further. It is an inevitable course of history that socialism will triumph, and no force on earth can stop the people's movement toward socialism. No matter what twists and turns may confront them, the two peoples of Korea and China will defend their socialist camps in firm unity and tirelessly keep struggling to win victory for the cause of independence on a global scale. [applause]

Long live the immortal friendship and unity forged with blood between Korea and China! [applause]

Li Tieying Speaks at Meeting

SK2510064790 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0842 GMT 24 Oct 90

[Speech by Li Tieying, Political Bureau member of the CPC Central Committee and state councilor, at a meeting held at the 8 February House of Culture in Pyongyang on 24 October to mark the 40th anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers into the Korean war—live, in Chinese with passage-by-passage translation into Korean]

[Text] Respected Minister Comrade O Chin-u; respected Vice President Comrade Yi Chong-ok; respected Premier Comrade Yon Hyong-muk; respected comrades in the leadership of the Korean party and government; and dear comrades: The Chinese party and government delegation is pleased and honored to have been invited to visit the DPRK, our close friendly neighbor, to participate in the celebration marking the 40th anniversary of the Chinese People's Volunteers [CPV's] entry into the Korean war. [applause]

In this solemn and magnificent meeting, first let me convey the noblest respect and most wonderful wishes to President Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and a close friend of the Chinese people; to the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK], the Korean Government, and to the Korean people from the CPC, the Chinese Government, and the Chinese people. [applause]

Also, in the name of the delegation of the Chinese party and government, the Chinese people's friendship delegation, and all the Chinese delegations and all the Chinese comrades participating in this report meeting, I offer wholehearted gratitude to the Korean party, government, and people for holding a splendid celebration to mark the 40th anniversary of the entry of the CPV into the Korean war and for inviting us to participate in it. [applause]

Forty years ago when the U.S. imperialists trampled under their aggressive foot the beautiful land of Korea and the flames of war spread as far as the Amnok River banks, the Chinese people formed the CPV with their excellent sons and daughters after receiving the great leader President Comrade Mao Zedong's great slogan: Resist America, aid Korea, safeguard the home, and defend the nation, and sent them to Korea, fought shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people, and expelled the aggressors together. [applause]

The armies and people of China and Korea finally won a great victory in the war against the aggressors at the end of a bloody war that lasted for three years by displaying the revolutionary spirit that knows no fear, thereby defending the two incipient socialist countries. [applause] This solemn undertaking by the two peoples in China and Korea has greatly contributed to the cause of defending peace in Asia and in the world at large. [applause]

Comrades, during the days of: Resist America and aid Korea; the CPV spent eight full years in Korea taking part in combat and construction together with the Korean people. During the unforgettable 3,000 days and nights, all the CPV men and officers were constantly under the heart-warming hospitality and care of the WPK, the Korean Government, and the people.

In the battlefields covered with gun smoke, the Korean people carried food and ammunition to the CPV, braving the smoke-filled air and risking their lives, and rescued and transported the wounded to the rear. Even during the post-war period when they were rebuilding the ruins, the Korean people used to extend favors to the CPV members involved in construction, while themselves shouldering the difficulties as much as possible.

Among the members of the delegations that have come to Korea for the celebration are many comrades who are former members of the CPV. They still vividly remember moving anecdotes about the help the Korean people offered to the CPV, and they will never forget them. [applause]

Comrade Li Yuan, member of the Chinese People's Friendship delegation that came to Korea with us, will be full of deep emotion, more than anybody else. He took part in a snipers' battle on Songgol Hill. In this battle, all the fighters of a CPV platoon died a heroic death. Comrade Li, who was completely unconscious after receiving a serious wound, was brought down from the hill on the back of a Korean People's Army soldier and, miraculously, survived.

A proverb says: Genuine gold can be found in flames, and a genuine friend can be tested in the difficulties. The

Chinese people take great pride in having the Korean people, with whom they shared life and death, weal and woe, as comrades-in-arms. [applause] The friendship established with blood between the two peoples of China and Korea will shine forever in the history of friendly relations between the two countries. [applause]

The heroic Korean people love peace. Since the truce was put into effect in Korea, the WPK and the Korean Government have tirelessly worked for lasting peace on the Korean peninsula and for national reunification; they have won welcome and praise and drawn attention from the people of the world and from the broad international community after putting forward a series of reasonable proposals and initiatives.

Peace and stability on the Korean peninsula is closely linked to peace and stability in northeast Asia, Asia, and the world at large. We have always considered the settlement of the national reunification question between North and South Korea by peaceful means through dialogue and negotiation without outside interference to be the basic way of settling the Korean question.

Toward this end, the United States should, as a matter of course, withdraw its troops from South Korea and provide conditions for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question. This is also the common hope and demand of the people of many countries who are interested in the development of this situation.

The premiers of the North and the South recently held two rounds of talks in Seoul and Pyongyang and discussed the question of easing tensions on the Korean peninsula and the question of realizing the reunification of the country. This is an unprecedented, important event in the 45-year history since the division of Korea.

The historical tenor, where countries are reunified and nations try to live together, cannot be checked. We hope the North-South premiers' talks will be a new starting point in the process of Korean reunification and that they will steadily achieve new progress through the talks.

What I would like to declare once again at this solemn stage is that the CPC and the Chinese Government and people, as always, will resolutely support the Korean people's cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and the proposal to found a confederal republic of Koryo proposed by Comrade President Kim Il-song. [applause] We firmly believe that the Korean people's cause of reunification will certainly overcome the mass of difficulties and win ultimate victory. [applause]

Comrades: To our joy, the Korean people have dynamically advanced unswervingly along the single road of socialism over the past scores of years under the leadership of Comrade President Kim Il-song and the WPK. Though the heavy (?damage) of the three-year war laid impossible obstacles to the Korean people's cause of construction, the Korean people with the shining tradition of the revolutionary struggle have steadily elevated the cause of socialist construction onto a new stage of development, performing plans for the development of the national economy on many occasions under the banner of the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural—by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude.

Many of our comrades have visited your country. Unanimously they have highly praised new changes in Korea and have been truly moved by the Korean people's spirit of exertion and progressiveness.

Having arrived in Pyongyang this morning, we have already been fascinated by the scenery of beautiful and grand Pyongyang. We warmly congratulate the Korean people on their shining achievements in socialist construction and at the same time, wholeheartedly wish you new, greater success in attaining the grand goals of the seven-year plan. [applause]

Comrades, today the Chinese people are building socialism with a higher spirit under the leadership of the CPC with Comrade Ziang Zemin at its core.

Some time ago the Chinese people greeted the 41st anniversary of the founding of the PRC. Over the past 41 years, particularly over the past 10 years since reforms and the opening of the door have been carried out, China has brought about serious changes in the political, economic, cultural, and many other fields.

At present, the overall capabilities of China are growing higher with each passing day. The completed industrial, scientific, and technological system has been established, and the people's standard of living has been gradually improved and elevated. Smooth success was attained in the 12th Asian Games which were held in China some time ago. This demonstrated the present stable, united, prospering, and developing situation of China. [applause] Only socialism can save China and bring about development in China. This is the correct conclusion which the Chinese people have found through their 100-year struggle. [applause]

In whatever way the international situation may change in the future, the Chinese people will unswervingly implement the correct lines indicated by the CPC and win a new victory in socialist construction, adhering to the four basic principles, reforms, and opening to the outside world with main efforts directed to economic construction. [applause]

Comrades, history has already reached the nineties of the 20th century. Over the past tens of years, great changes have taken place in the world situation, but the great China-Korea friendship, which is sealed with blood, has survived all types of ordeals and been filled with vitality just like a beautiful flower in full bloom and a pine tree that is never affected by snows and frosts. [applause]

China-Korean friendship, which was personally initiated and has been nursed with utmost care by the veteran revolutionaries of our two countries, has struck its deep roots in the minds of the peoples of the two countries. In recent years in particular, the leaders of the two countries have frequently visited, sincerely received, understood, and supported each other, thus further consolidating and developing the friendly relations between the two parties and countries. [applause] Handing down the China-Korea friendship generation after generation has been the unanimous desire and firm conviction of the peoples of our two countries. [applause]

On this occasion, I want to solemnly note that, as in the past, the CPC and the Chinese Government and people will also treasure and defend the Sino-Korean friendship like the apple of their eye and that no international storm can shake the friendship between us. [applause] We firmly believe the great Sino-Korean friendship based on the principle of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will more resplendently shine in a new historical period thanks to the joint efforts of the two parties, countries, and peoples. [applause]

Long live the heroic Korean people! [applause]
Long live the great Sino-Korean friendship sealed with blood! [applause]

School Named After Chinese Soldier

SK2310052190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0449 GMT 23 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 23 (KCNA)—The Yomsong Senior Middle School in Kosong County, Kangwon Province, was named honoured Red Flag Huang Jiguang Senior Middle School to always remember the martyrs of the Chinese People's Volunteers [CPV] and consolidate and develop the Korea-China friendship defended by the two countries and two people of Korea and China down through generations on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the CPV's entry into the Korean war.

Huang Jiguang who joined the Chinese People's Volunteers in the Fatherland Liberation War of the Korean people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors is an internationalist soldier who silenced the enemy's pillbox with his body to ensure the advance of his unit, thus dedicating his precious youth at the Sanggam Ridge battle.

The naming ceremony was held Monday.

Speaking at the ceremony, Yim Hyong-ku, chief secretary of the Kangwon provincial party committee and chairman of the Kangwon provincial People's committee, said that many valiant soldiers of the Chinese People's Volunteers including hero Huang Jiguang laid down their youth in the struggle to defend the Korea-China friendship during the Fatherland Liberation War of the Korean people. The names of the CPV fallen fighters remain in our memory still today and shine as a symbol of the Korea-China friendship, he noted.

22 Oct Meetings Praise 'Friendship'

SK2310052790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0437 GMT 23 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 23 (KCNA)—Meetings were held in North Hamgyong Province and Kaesong Municipality on October 22 to mark the 40th anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers [CPV] into the Korean war.

Invited to a North Hamgyong provincial meeting held in Chongjin were Chinese Consul General Jie Qihua and his consulate officials, members of the Heilongjiang provincial, China, friendship delegation and other Chinese guests there.

Addressing the meeting, Kim Yong-yun, chairman of the North Hamgyong Provincial Administration and Economic Guidance Committee, said that 40 years ago when the Korean people were undergoing a grim trial owing to the armed invasion of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the fraternal Chinese people joined the Korean front, upholding the banner of "Resisting America and aiding Korea, safeguarding the home and defending the motherland", and fully displayed their matchless courage and self devotion in the sacred battles against the enemy.

Noting that the Korea-China friendship is a militant friendship between class brothers which was personally initiated and cultivated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Zedong and respected Comrade Zhou Enlai, he stressed: We will bring these relations of friendship and cooperation into full bloom for ever and hold fast to the end to the banner of socialism together with the fraternal Chinese people in the future.

In his speech Consul General Jie Qihua said that the Korean people loved and took good care of the Chinese People's Volunteers as their real sons during the past Fatherland Liberation War. It was with such friendly feelings of kinship that the peoples of the two countries finally defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors and won victory, fighting shoulder to shoulder, in the three-year bloody war, he noted.

It is a consistent policy and politics of the Chinese Party and Government to constantly strengthen and develop Sino-Korean friendship, he said, stressing: We will set great store by the revolutionary friendship between China and Korea and add shine to it down through generations.

Speaking at a meeting held in Kaesong Municipality, Han Kwang-nim, chairman of the Kaesong Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee, said that the entry of the CPV into the Korean war was the Chinese people's disinterested, revolutionary aid to the Korean people, which inspired our people and People's Army and dealt a heavy blow at the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

Recalling that the fraternal Chinese people, closely rallied behind the Communist Party, are giving full play to the advantages of the socialist system while frustrating the imperialist moves under the banner of socialism, he said: We extend firm support and solidarity to the Chinese people in their just cause of building a modern socialist country with Chinese characteristics and reunifying the whole country in accordance with the policy of "one country, two systems" by maintaining the four cardinal principles and deepening reform and opening to the outside world.

Tian Sheng, CPV member of the Korean-Chinese side to the Military Armistice Commission, said in his speech that the heroic Korean people and people's army soldiers under the wise guidance of their great leader President Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea rose in the struggle to safeguard independence and security of the country and thus dealt a telling blow at the U.S. imperialist aggressors who boasted of being the "strongest" in the world.

Referring to the Korean people's struggle for national reunification, he said that the Chinese people fully support the important initiatives advanced by President Kim Il-song for the reunification of Korea and the efforts of the Workers' Party and Government of Korea for their implementation.

The United States, he stressed, must withdraw all its troops and military installations from South Korea and refrain from aggravating tensions on the Korean peninsula.

24 Oct Meeting Marks Anniversary

*SK2410153990 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1500 GMT 24 Oct 90*

[Text] Pyongyang October 24 (KCNA)—A grand national meeting marking the 40th anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers [CPV] into the Korean war was held at the February 8 House of Culture this afternoon.

Seen in the meeting place were slogans "Long live the indestructible militant friendship and solidarity sealed in blood between the peoples of Korea and China!" And "Let's carry forward and develop the traditional Korea-Chinese friendship generation after generation!"

The meeting place was packed to overflowing with anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, heroes of the republic, men who rendered meritorious services in the war, working people and people's army soldiers in the city who came to meet the envoys of the Chinese people, the class brothers and revolutionary comrades-in-arms who fought shoulder to shoulder with them against the common enemy.

Invited there were the Chinese party and government delegation headed by Li Tieying, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Education Commission, and many other Chinese delegations and guests staying in Korea and ambassador Zheng Yi and officials of the Chinese embassy here.

Present there were O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and minister of People's Armed Forces; Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president; Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council; and other senior party and state officials and personages concerned.

Choe Kwang, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief of the general staff of the Korean People's Army, made a report at the meeting.

At the end of the report, Yon Hyong-muk conveyed a silk banner in the name of the DPRK Government to Li Tieying.

Li Tieying spoke next.

Concluding his speech, he conveyed a silk banner in the name of the Chinese party and government delegation to Yon Hyong-muk.

The grand performance of "song of happiness" was given by 5,000 artistes at the February 8 House of Culture to mark the 40th anniversary of the entry of the CPV into the Korean war.

Medals, Orders Awarded

*SK2510092790 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0508 GMT 25 Oct 90*

[Text] Pyongyang October 25 (KCNA)—Orders and medals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were awarded to members of Chinese delegations and members of the liaison office of the Chinese People's Volunteers [CPV] to the Military Armistice Commission on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the entry of the CPV into the Korean war.

The awarding ceremony was held at the Mansudae Assembly Hall Wednesday.

Present there were Vice-President Yi Chong-ok, Secretary Choe Tae-pok and vice-director of a department Kim Yang-kon of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, General of the Korean People's Army Kim Kwang-chin, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Cha Pong-chu, and other officials concerned.

The Order of National Flag First Class was awarded to former CPV fighter Li Yuan, the Labour Order to Comrade Li Tieying, head of the Chinese party and Government delegation, the Friendship Order First Class to head of the Chinese people's friendship delegation Huang Huang, members Jiang Guanghua and Xu Dunxin of the Chinese party and Government delegation, head of the delegation of the former Chinese

People's Volunteers Zhang Zhen, head of the delegation of the Ministry of Public Security of China Gao Xu and member of the Chinese People's Volunteers of the Korea-China side to the Military Armistice Commission Tian Sheng.

DPRK orders and medals were also awarded to Yao Xian, head of the delegation of the heroes of the former Chinese People' Volunteers and members of other Chinese delegations, the Chinese ambassador to Korea and members of the CPV liaison office to the Military Armistice Commission.

Editorials Hail 'Feats'

SK2510060190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0526 GMT 25 Oct 90

["Everlasting Korea-China Friendship"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang October 25 (KCNA)—Papers here today dedicate editorials to the 40th anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers (CPV) into the Korean war (October 25, 1950).

The CPV's entry into the Korean war was a clear demonstration of the traditional militant and revolutionary friendship, and comradely sense of obligation between the peoples of Korea and China says a NODONG SINMUN editorial.

The heroic feats performed by the CPV in the Korean war will be always remembered in the minds of our people, the editorial says, and continues:

The China visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song last year and the Korea visit by respected Comrade Jiang Zemin this year were important events which demonstrated to the whole world the unshakable will of the two parties, two countries and the two peoples to consolidate and develop the traditional Korea-China friendship generation after generation.

Brilliant achievements made by the Chinese people in the socialist construction and the growth of the might of socialist China are a great inspiration to the progressive and peaceloving people of the world and, at the same time, a heavy blow to international reactionary forces hostile to independence, progress and the cause of socialism.

With no scheme can the imperialists and reactionary forces at home and abroad break the revolutionary spirit of the Chinese people or demolish socialism which struck its deep roots in the soil of China.

The Korean people rejoice as over their own over the successful building of socialism in China and the rising international authority of the People's Republic of China, and express firm solidarity with them in their struggle to realize a peaceful reunification of the country in accordance with concept of "one country, two systems".

Strengthening and developing the traditional Korea-China friendship is a great contribution to accelerating revolution and construction in the two countries, safeguarding the cause of socialism and preserving and consolidating peace in Asia and the rest of the world and promoting the revolutionary cause against imperialism.

The Korean people will as ever keep in full bloom the friendship and solidarity with the fraternal Chinese people through generations.

MINJU CHOSON says that the Korean people will fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Chinese people in the accomplishment of the common cause of socialist construction against imperialism.

Economic Delegation Departs; PRC Groups Arrive

SK2510003090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 24 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 24 (KCNA)— A DPRK Government economic delegation headed by Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs, to visit Senegal, and a DPRK delegation headed by Yi Kon-il, director of the hydro-meteorological service, to participate in the 2nd world meteorological conference due in Switzerland, left here on October 24.

A Chinese people's friendship delegation headed by Huang Huang, secretary of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional Committee of the Communist Party of China, to participate in the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers into the Korean war and a Chinese sports delegation headed by Wu Shaozu, minister of the state physical culture and sports commission, arrived in Pyongyang on October 24.

Kim Receives PRC Leader's Reply to Message

SK2210232890 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 20 Oct 90

[Message from Jiang Zemin, CPC Central Committee general secretary, and PRC President Yang Shangkun to DPRK President Kim Il-song, Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea general secretary, in reply to Kim's condolences on the death of Comrade Xu Xiangqian; message dated 16 October]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] general secretary and president of the DPRK, received a reply message from the leaders of the PRC party and state for sending them a message of condolence on the death of Comrade Xu Xiangqian, an old communist revolutionary of China and one of the Chinese People's Liberation Army's founding members.

The reply message is as follows:

Pyongyang

To Comrade Kim Il-song, WPK Central Committee general secretary and president of the DPRK:

We extend deep gratitude for sending us a message of condolence on the death of Comrade Xu Xiangqian.

We hope that the great friendship between the two parties, two countries, and two peoples of China and Korea will be enhanced eternally.

[Signed] Jiang Zemin, CPC Central Committee general secretary
Yang Shangkun, PRC president
[Dated] 16 October 1990 Beijing

North Soccer Team Concludes Trip to Seoul

South Students Publish Welcome

SK2510054390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0516 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Text] Seoul October 24 (KCNA Correspondent)—The "National Council of Student Representatives" (Chondaehyop) of South Korea on October 22 published an article welcoming the North side's teams to the North-South reunification soccer game.

Extending warm greetings of welcome to the North side's teams in the name of its one million students ardently aspiring after national reunification, Chondaehyop said in the article:

Chondaehyop keenly felt the ardent reunification will of the compatriots in the northern half of the country when it saw the warm and touching scenes of them welcoming coed Yim Su-kyong, its delegate, during her visit to Pyongyang in July last year and the South side's teams at the Pyongyang reunification soccer game on October 11, and this deeply moved not only our students under Chondaehyop but also the forty million compatriots in the South.

Especially, Chondaehyop feels the warm compatriotic sentiments in the concern and care of all the fellow countrymen in the North for the health of its delegate Yim Su-kyong and renews its determination to achieve the reunification of the country in our generation at any cost.

Now that the strong will of our nation of seventy million for reunification has been confirmed the separatist forces, nuclear weapons, the U.S. Forces present in South Korea and other things that obstruct the national reunification must be removed from this land, stressed Chondaehyop.

Sports Officials Speak at Dinner

SK2510054790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0521 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Text] Seoul October 24 (KCNA Correspondent)—The South side's "sports minister" arranged a dinner this evening for our side's teams who had participated in the North-South reunification soccer game.

Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the DPRK Olympic Committee and chairman of the State Sports Commission, who is the general head of our side's teams, made a speech.

The North-South reunification soccer games which were held in Pyongyang and Seoul were a historic event which made a great contribution to the promotion of national reconciliation and unity and encouragement of the ardent desire of the fellow countrymen for reunification, he stressed.

We have discussed the matter of the North and the South seeking together a way of contributing to reunification in the field of sports and making joint efforts for it, he said and stressed: We will make all our sincere efforts to form North-South single teams and display our nation's resourcefulness and courage in the international arena and will devote everything to the noble cause of national reunification.

The South Korean "sports minister" made a speech.

The most valuable gain we harvested from the North-South reunification soccer games which were held at the May Day Stadium in Pyongyang and the Chamsil Stadium in Seoul is the unity of the 70 million fellow countrymen with a single mind and will, urged by the unanimous desire for national reunification through the first reunification soccer games in the 45 years of the division of the country, he said.

We should pull down the wall of mutual misunderstanding and distrust and build a solid citadel of wisdom and trust, he said.

The two sides exchanged souvenirs at the dinner.

On the same day, our team members and reporters went round the Daewoo auto company and the Natural Farm in Yongin, Kyonggi Province.

Team Departs, Thanks Citizens

SK2510031090 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0053 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Text] Our side's team members who participated in the North-South reunification soccer games left Seoul at 0930 this morning.

Sports Minister Chong Tong-song bid farewell to our side's soccer team in its quarters. Our side's soccer team held a news conference before departure and made public a joint announcement on the agreement with the South side.

According to the announcement, Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the State Athletic Committee and chairman of the Olympic Committee of our side, held a contact with Chong Tong-song, the South side's sports minister, in

Seoul on 24 October, and adopted a document of agreement on implementating matters agreed on in Pyongyang on 12 October.

In the document of agreement, the two sides agreed to hold the first round of the North-South sports talks at Tongilgak in the North side's area of Panmunjom at 1000 on the morning of 29 November 1990. The two sides decided to designate as an agenda item the issue of both sides participating as a single team in the 41st International Table Tennis Championship, in the 25th Olympic Games in Barcelona, in the Third Samjiyon Winter Asian Games, and in other major international games.

It was learned that they agreed to discuss and decide at the North-South sports talks the issues of regularly holding the North-South reunification soccer games and exchanges.

In the news conference, chairman Kim Yu-sun made a statement on departing Seoul. In the statement, he pointed out that he again thanks the citizens of Seoul and the brethren in the South side who warmly greeted and encouraged our members.

He said that although our team members' stay in Seoul was only for a few days, we experienced [silgamhaetta] a number of things during this period. In the statement, he noted that from the faces of the citizens of Seoul who came out to the streets and warmly greeted and welcomed them, he keenly realized that our people and fellow countrymen who shared the same blood are the best.

He pointed out that seeing the warm welcome by the citizens of Seoul and the South side's brethren, we clearly realized that no force can block the aspirations of fellow countrymen for reunification and that through the reunification soccer games beginning in the nineties, the fellow countrymen in the North and the South are the same people who cannot live separately. Our people's will for reunification to unite as one has been displayed to the entire world.

The statement stressed that in order to hold another soccer festival in the future, tension and confrontation between the North and the South should be eliminated and the barriers of division should be removed so that anyone can freely visit the North and the South.

He said: Our people's desire for national reunification will be achieved without fail and not in the distant future. We hope that in order to expedite this historic day, the efforts of the sportsmen in the North and the South for reunification will be united as one and that they will finally play a great role in opening the door for reunification.

Team Arrives in Panmunjom

SK2510061690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0456 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Text] Panmunjom October 25 (KCNA)—The soccer teams of our side headed by Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the State Sports Commission and chairman of the Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arrived in our side's portion of Panmunjom crossing the demarcation line this morning after participating in the North-South reunification soccer game.

At the Panmungak pavilion, working people and sportsmen in Kaesong warmly welcomed our men and women footballers who were returning after doing a grand thing for the country and fellow countrymen, waving bunches of flowers and shouting slogans of national reunification.

The teams were met by Han Kwang-nim, chairman of the Kaesong Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee, and other officials concerned.

Paris Meeting for Korean Peace Held

SK1810052190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0457 GMT 18 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 18 (KCNA)—The International Liaison Committee for the Reunification and Peace of Korea released an information on October 17 on the convocation in Paris of an international conference for one reunified Korea by the founding of the democratic confederal republic of Koryo [DCRK].

Noting that the proposal for founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo is a fair and aboveboard and realistic one acceptable to all the Koreans irrespective of the differences in ideology and idea, political view and religious belief, the information says:

The reunification proposal put forward ten years ago has won full support of people in the North and the South of Korea and the world recognises that the division of Korea is bringing immeasurable sufferings to the Korean people and gravely threatening world peace and security.

The proposal which is the embodiment of the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity already agreed upon by the North and the South and recognised by the world, conforms to the legitimate desire of the Korean nation to decide on its destiny independently.

This proposal gave the Korean nation a realistic possibility to achieve national reunification by itself at an early date and today the world people are faced with a task to create favourable conditions for carrying it into practice.

With a view to finding the ways of solving the Korean question affirmatively the International Liaison Committee for the Reunification and Peace of Korea decided to convene an international conference for one reunified Korea by the founding of the DCRK in Paris over October 21-22, 1990, which will be participated in by delegates of the governments, parliaments, political parties, social and solidarity organisations of some 70 countries and international organisations.

Chongnyon Official Urges Yim Su-kyong's Release

SK2410044990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0438 GMT 24 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo October 22 (KNS-KCNA)—If the South Korean authorities sincerely hope for successful North-South High-Level Talks to remove tension between the North and the South and achieve national reconciliation and reunification, they must unconditionally and immediately release coed Yim Su-kyong, Yu Won-ho and Father Mun Kyu-hyon, too, as unanimously demanded by the people at home and abroad, said So Man-sul, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), in a statement October 22.

The South Korean authorities, though belatedly, released Rev. Mun Ik-hwan after the DPRK delegation urged a proper settlement of the question of the release of those visitors to the North during the first North-South High-Level Talks held in Seoul, the statement said, and added:

The South Korean authorities are claiming that they showed him leniency. But it was entirely unjustifiable that they arrested him and passed a prison term on him.

The statement further said:

The North-South High-Level Talks are going on, a joint cheering was made at the Asian Games, reunification soccer games and a concert for reunification have been realized and a high-ranking official in authority and civilians of South Korea have visited the North. This reality shows that there is no reason to keep those visitors to the North behind bars. It is intolerable that the South Korean authorities still keep woman student Yim Su-kyong and other visitors to the North in jail, the statement said.

North Proposes To Hold Contacts on UN Entry

SK2510034290 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0316 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Telephone message by Choe Pong-chun, responsible liaison officer of the North side's delegation for the North-South High-Level Talks, to Kim Yong-hwan, responsible liaison officer of the South side's delegation for the North-South High-Level Talks, on 25 October—read by announcer]

[Text] Today, the responsible liaison officer of the North side's delegation for the North-South High-Level Talks, sent the following telephone message to the responsible liaison officer of the South side's delegation.

To Kim Yong-hwan, responsible liaison officer of the South side's delegation for the North-South High-Level Talks:

In order to settle the date for the contacts between both sides of delegates for the North-South High-Level Talks to discuss the matter of dealing with the United Nations issue, I propose to hold contacts between the responsible liaison officers of both sides on 27 October at 1000 at Tongilgak on the North side of Panmunjom.

Choe Pong-chun, responsible liaison officer of the North side's delegation for the North-South High-Level Talks.

[Dated] 25 October 1990

Kim Il-song Receives Yun I-sang, Entourage

SK2410110090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1045 GMT 24 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 24 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received Yun I-sang, chairman of the preparatory committee for the pan-national concert for reunification, and his entourage.

On hand were Yun Ki-pok and vice-chairman of the committee for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland Han Si-hae.

President Kim Il-song congratulated the success of the pan-national concert for reunification and conversed with them in a warm atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic sentiments.

He was presented with a gift by Yun I-sang.

President Kim Il-song arranged a luncheon for them.

Kim Chong-il Receives Gift From Yun I-sang

SK2510053190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0441 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 25 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received a gift from Yun I-sang, chairman of the preparatory committee of the pan-national concert for reunification.

Yun I-sang conveyed the gift to an official concerned.

U.S.-South Joint Air Strike Exercises Reported

SK2510053590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0444 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 25 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists brought formations of nuclear-capable F-16 fighter-bombers based in Misawa, Japan, on October 20 to the Osan Airforce Base in South Korea and sent them to the sky above Uljin and Wonju to stage a joint strike exercise simulating a forestalling attack on major targets in central area of the northern half of Korea in coordination with formations of F-16 fighter-bombers belonging to the U.S. Seventh Airforce present in South Korea, according to military sources.

On the same day, the U.S. imperialists sent several formations of Iwakuni-based AV-8 VTOL [vertical take off and landing] assault planes to the sky above Kunwi, South Korea, letting them stage an exercise of mounting a quick surprise attack on targets in the sky above the operational zone from their overseas bases and going back to the bases in an "event of contingency."

From October 19 to 21, the U.S. imperialists brought formations of assault planes, fighter-bombers, refueling tankers and transport planes based in Iwakuni, Misawa and Kadena of Okinawa in Japan and Guam to Osan and Kunsan Air Bases.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets on October 19 let 8 C-123 transport planes fly above Anyang and Sangju in a parachuting exercise for infiltrating "commandos" into the strategical depths of the northern half of Korea in case of "emergency".

The planes mobilized in the aerial war exercises under various names in the sky above South Korea on October 19 alone totalled more than 660.

This graphically shows that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are not interested in detente on the Korean peninsula.

Daily on U.S. Increase of Nuclear Capacity

SK2510055190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0503 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 25 (KCNA)—MINJU CHOSON in a commentary today notes that the U.S. imperialists' decision to massively produce B 2 Stealth bombers shows that they invariably resort to arms buildup.

The news analyst says:

The U.S. imperialists intend to increase the production of B 2 Stealth bombers and make haste with their test flight in the current fiscal year and formally commission them for the U.S. Airforce by 1993. Thus they scheme to increase their nuclear strike capacity from the air.

At present, they are working round the clock to establish their preponderance of "strength," nuclear predominance. This is borne out by the facts that they openly announced their intention to continue producing nuclear weapons till the middle of the next century, blaring that the present is "an era of strength," and that they committed nuclear testing on seven occasions and submarine-launched nuclear missile tests this year.

Facts clearly show that although the U.S. rulers have never let a chance pass by without talking about "an end to the cold war," disarmament" and "peace," it is nothing but a ruse to deceive the world public opinion.

Japanese Officials Attend Art Troupe's Banquet

SK2010042790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0417 GMT 20 Oct 90

[Text] Tokyo October 18 (KNS-KCNA)—Song Sokhwan, head of the State Pyongyang Art Troupe, gave a banquet in Tokyo on October 17 upon the successful conclusion of the troupe's performance tour of Japan.

Present at the banquet were Yi Chin-kyu, first vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), and Takako Doi, chairperson of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party, and Shin Kanemaru, former deputy prime minister of Japan and liberal democratic member of the House of Representatives, were invited there.

Speaking at the banquet, the head of the art troupe stressed that the troupe's performance tour of Japan marked one more important milestone in deepening mutual understanding and strengthening friendship between the Korean and Japanese peoples and further developing cultural and art exchange.

Shin Kanemaru in his speech recalled the emotions he felt when he was received by the great leader President Kim Il-song during his visit to Korea.

He evinced his strong desire to work for the improvement of Japan-DPRK relations on the basis of the agreement reached at the time of his visit to Korea.

Saying he could well understand the sufferings of the Korean people under the 36 years of Japanese colonial rule and they were so great that he could hardly imagine how Japan could compensate them fully, he said the Japanese people, too, earnestly think that the compensation should be made.

He said his visit to Korea was an important occasion in making a breakthrough in the improvement of Japan-DPRK relations and peace in Asia and the rest of the world and stressed the need of close cooperation between the peoples of Japan and the DPRK.

Friendship Meetings With Foreign Delegates Held

SK1310224390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1512 GMT 13 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 13 (KCNA)—Meetings with party delegations and delegates of various countries which had participated in the celebrations of the 45th founding anniversary of the Wokers' Party of Korea [WPK] were held Friday at cooperative farms including the Chongsan cooperative farm in Nampo.

Present at the meetings were delegations of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe, the African Party for Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, the Malawi Congress Party and the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania, delegate of the Mauritian militant movement, delegations of the Botswana Democratic Party, the Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) of Nepal, the Homeland Party of Afghanistan and the Socialist Party of Turkey, delegates of the Socialist Party of Cyprus, the Nepali Congress Party, the Progressive Party of the Cypriot Working People, the Workers' Party of Bangladesh, the Communist Party of Nepal, the United Communist Party of Turkey, the Socialist Unity Party of New Zealand, the Socialist Party of Australia and the Sri Lanka Freedom Party, delegations of the February Revolutionary Party of Paraguay and the Large Front of Uruguay, delegates of the Christian Democratic Party of Chile, the Socialist Latin American, the Liberal Bolivia Movement, the Revolutionary Socialist Party of Peru, the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, the Firmes Socialist Movement of Colombia, the Socialist Party of Chile, the Socialist Party of Costa Rica, the Socialist Party of Ecuador and the Democratic Revolutionary Party of Panama.

At the meetings which took place in a friendly atmosphere the participants talked each other about a series of problems arising in further developing the friendly and cooperative relations between countries and building a new society, free and prosperous, aspired after by mankind.

They appreciated performances of art pieces.

In the meantime, a friendship gathering was held at the Pyongyang textile machine factory.

Vice Premier Opens 45th Anniversary Film Week

SK2010134890 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 7 Oct 90

[Excerpts] A central ceremony to open a film week to celebrate the 45th anniversary of the founding of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] was held at Pyongyang International Movie Hall on the afternoon of 7 October.

Placed in the forefront of the ceremony site was the portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people. In the ceremony site were the slogans reading: Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and Long live the glorious WPK.

In attendance were Comrade Chang Chol, vice premier of the Administration Council, and Choe Chang-kol, secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee, and working people in the city.

At the ceremony, Comrade Chang Chol delivered the opening address:

[Passage ommited] [Begin Chang recording] To significantly mark the 45th anniversary of the founding of the glorious WPK, that is, the chuche-type revolutionary party which has led our people along the single road of victory and glory, we will open a film week beginning today until 13 October. During this film week, historical films, revolutionary films, newly-produced art films, and documentary films will be shown at all film-showing facilities throughout the country.

We should deeply study the ideological and artistic contents of the films which will be shown this time; learn the loyalty to the party and the leader that is highly displayed in the films by the heroes; and more properly prepare ourselves to be the chuche-type revolutionary fighters who are endlessly faithful to comrade dear leader.

In addition, we should follow the example of being highly conscientious of the revolutionary duty, of the work attitude of being the master, and of the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude, which is displayed by heroes. We should persist in the face of difficulties and hardships with our own strength, and vigorously launch a progressive movement to thoroughly carry out the policy speech of the great leader and the decisions made at the 17th plenary session of the sixth party central committee.

Being firmly convinced that all party members and the working people, who are present here, are endlessly loyal to the great leader and comrade dear leader and that they will effect a new upsurge in all fields of the revolution and construction, I declare the opening of a film week to celebrate the 45th anniversary of the founding of the WPK. [applause] [end recording]

After the opening ceremony, those who attended the ceremony watched the fourth part of the revolutionary film, "Son of the Nation, the Secret Camp of Mt. Paektu."

Collection of Kim Il-song's Works Published

SK0610103190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 6 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 6 (KCNA)—The Workers' Party of Korea publishing house brought out the collection of works of the great leader President Kim Il-song "On the building of the Workers' Party of Korea" Vol. 4.

It carries full texts or extracts of 21 works including reports, speeches and talks of President Kim Il-song from February 1975 to May 1986.

In his works, President Kim Il-song, basing himself on the clear-cut analysis of the position and role of a working class party in accomplishing the revolutionary cause of the popular masses, clarifies the need and significance of further strengthening our party and constantly enhancing its leadership role.

The works carried in the collection of works elucidate the character of the Workers' Party of Korea, a revolutionary party of a new type, and its historical mission.

President Kim Il-song in the works says that the WPK is a revolutionary party of the working class, a popular party of the working people and an invincible party guided by the immortal chuche idea.

Noting that the basic mission of the WPK is to fight for the victory of the cause of chuche, he formulates it as an immediate duty of the party to achieve the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic and realise the self-determined, peaceful reunification of the country and as a final duty of the party to build a communist society by modelling the whole society on the chuche idea.

Clarified in the works are revolutionary policies and ways to strengthen the party organizationally and ideologically, enhance its militant function and role and closely unite the broad masses behind the party.

President Kim Il-song in the works gives perfect answers to the theoretical and practical questions arising in strengthening the party including the question of thoroughly establishing the monolithic ideological system in the whole party, the question of firmly building up the cadre ranks and making the party ranks a crack unit, and the question of giving full play to democracy within the party and establishing revolutionary discipline.

Clarified in the works are wise policies and ways of firmly guaranteeing the party's leadership over the revolutionary struggle and construction work in conformity with the requirements of the developing reality and thoroughly establishing the art of the party's leadership.

In the works President Kim Il-song expounds a profound idea that the party's leadership over the revolution and construction is political leadership, whose essence is to guide the revolution and construction from the viewpoint of politics and mobilize the people through political work.

Clarified in the works are the unique idea and theory of correctly inheriting the party's cause down through generations in order to strengthen and develop our party into a guider of the socialist and communist society and highly important tasks to push ahead with the work of modelling the whole party on the chuche idea.

Kim Chong-il Work on Chuche Remembered

SK2310103790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 23 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 23 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an article to the 30th anniversary of the publication of "On Publishing and Propagandizing Many of Ours," a historical work of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Comrade Kim Chong-il in his work published on October 23, 1960, put forward a highly important guideline to thoroughly establish chuche in the publication and bring about a revolutionary turn in the publication of the party.

Above all, the work gives a unique exposition of the essential content of establishing chuche in the publication on the basis of the revolutionary outlook on the leader and brightly illumines the basic direction to publish many more of ours.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has taught:

"The officials of the party publishing house must publish and propagandize many of ours, keenly aware of their mission and tasks for the party and the revolution.

What is ours is, in a nutshell, the ideological, spiritual and material wealth made by the great leader while leading the revolutionary struggle and construction work."

Also comprehensively propounded in the work are the principled ways of making the publications of our party chuche-oriented in keeping with the essential features and demands of the publication and propaganda work of the party.

Director General Kim Yong-hak of the Workers' Party of Korea publishing house in an article dedicated to the press says that for their validity the idea and theory of the work have demonstrated a great vitality in the publication and propaganda work of the party over the past 30 years.

With the publication of the party being dynamically conducted along the road indicated by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il in his work, the content of the publications came to be based on the great chuche idea, the policy line became clear-cut and all our publications took on new look as the publications of chuche, he stresses.

Over the last years the party publishing house has concentrated efforts on the compilation of works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and those of the party and brought out the works of the great leader including the "Works of Kim Il-song", the library of the chuche idea, and those of the party including "On the Fundamentals of the Chuche Idea" which totalled more than 256,700,000 copies of some 1,300 kinds and made great success in editing and publishing the materials on the education in the revolutionary traditions, he added.

KCNA Cites Article on Superiority of Chuche

SK1910104390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT 19 Oct 90

[Text] Pyongyang October 19 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today comes out with a signed article on the fundamental superiority of socialism of our own style which was clearly indicated by our party.

Our party's idea on the fundamental superiority of our socialism is a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon for steadfastly defending the dignity and honor of socialism and accomplishing this cause in the present period and a unique idea and theory which developed the revolutionary theory of the working class on the building of socialism and communism to a higher stage, stresses the article.

The fundamental superiority of our socialism, it says, lies in that it is a man-centred society, a people-orientated society in which man is placed in the centre of all thinking and everything serves him.

It quotes the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as saying:

"Our socialism is, in short, man-centred socialism, the embodiment of the chuche idea. The principal characteristic of our society is that it is a truly people-orientated society of which the popular masses are the genuine masters and in which everything serves the masses."

Our society, a man-centred society, is a truly people-orientated society in which the independent position of the popular masses as masters of state and society is firmly guaranteed and everything of society serves them.

Today in our society the workers, peasants and other working masses directly take part in the state administration and politics of the country as masters of power and enjoy a dignified, worthwhile life with all political rights and freedom.

In capitalist society, however, working people have no political rights and freedom. Although imperialists are now loudly advertising "freedom" and "human rights" as if "democracy" were guaranteed in capitalist society, it is no more than a hypocrisy.

Weakening the revolutionary and popular character of a socialist power, taken in by the sophism of the imperialists about "freedom" and "equality" of all people, will, in the long run, mean to destroy the independent position of the popular masses already consolidated.

In our country where the man-centred noble idea has been carried into practice all the material and spiritual wealth of society is subordinated entirely to making the material and cultural life of the working people healthier and more affluent.

The serve-the-people nature of society finds clear expression particularly in the material and cultural life of our working people.

The article stresses:

It is because we have struggled with the great chuche idea as the ideological and theoretical basis of our socialism that we have been able to build man-centred socialism in this land and bring its fundamental advantages into full play.

History and realities prove that our socialism built in the land of the chuche idea under the guidance of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder of the chuche idea, is an invincible socialism not wavering in any storm and stress.

Yun Ki-pok Attends Pyongyang Report Meeting

SK1610003390 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 13 Oct 90

[Excerpts] A Pyongyang report meeting was held yesterday at the Central Hall of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea [LSWYK] to mark the 11th anniversary of the October democratization resistance struggle by the South Korean youth, students, and people. [passage omitted]

Comrade Yun Ki-pok, the Workers' Party of Korea Central Committee secretary and vice chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF]; Choe Yong-hae, LSWYK Central Committee chairman; Yo Yong-ku, Central Committee chairman of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; Kim Yong-ho, Korean Social Democratic Party Central Committee vice-chairman; Han Yong-su, Chondoist Chongu Party Central Committee vice chairman ; Kim Kuk-sam, General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea Central Committee vice chairman ; Hong To-song, Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea Central Committee vice chairman; Ho Hyo-pil [as heard], vice director of the Secretariat of the CPRF; and Sin Sung-kyong, vice chairman of the Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee of Pyongyang, participated in the rally with the city's youth, students, and workers.

The report meeting began with the national anthem.

Chairman Choe Yong-hae delivered a commemorative speech at the meeting. [passage omitted]

Kang Song-san, Metals Minister Attend Ceremony

SK1810053590 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 14 Oct 90

[Excerpts] A production process of oxidant calcinating ball ores was newly built and began to operate at the Chongin steel works. [passage omitted]

A ceremony to mark operation of the production process of oxidant calcinating ball ores was held on the spot. The rally was attended by Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and responsible secretary of the North Hamgyong Provincial Party Committee and chairman of the North Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee; Choe Man-hyon, minister of the Ministry of Metal Industry; Kim Yong-yun, chairman of the North Hamgyong Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee; and other functionaries concerned with employees of the steel works, builders, scientists, volunteers, and of the three-revolution team members.

At the ceremony, Comrade Kang Song-san delivered a congratulatory message sent by the WPK Central Committee to workers, scientists, technicians, office employees, and three-revolution team members who are involved in the construction of the production process of oxidant calcinating ball ores of the Chongjin steel works. [passage omitted]

South Korea

Daily Calls for North-South Summit Meeting

SK2510011390 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Oct 90 p 6

[Editorial: "Stable Approach to the North"]

[Text] There appears to be mounting criticism of a lack of consistent and stable government policy on pushing ahead with inter-Korean dialogue and exchanges in various fields. On the other hand, the North Korean side under the totalitarian reign of its leadership maintains perfect order in pursuit of its policy and strategy to drive its people mad fervently chanting unification of the divided country.

Thus, the North is maneuvering to take the initiative in the pan-Korean call for early national reunification, yet failing to present any reasonable and mutually acceptable formula to realize all Koreans' aspirations. Notably, the North is accenting rather private-level contacts with the South, while plying down the premiers' talks, the highest-ever government-to-government contacts. This was witnessed in the first "unification soccer match" held in Pyongyang, the capital of North Korea, on Oct. 11 and the ensuing inter-Korean meeting of musicians there.

Apparently, Pyongyang is fanning enthusiasm among the Korean people for early national reunification to an extent that dismays us in the South. The Pyongyang strategy as such may be necessary to divert ordinary North Koreans' interest in and routine complaints about internal affairs to the inter-Korean issue of national unification in a staged attempt to play the leading and pivotal role in seeking Korean reunification in a peaceful way.

To positively cope with the North Korean maneuvering, our government is urged to take astute and consistent measures in quest for eventual national unification so that our people may not be misled by the rash propaganda being employed by the North. There is still a long way to go before mutual mistrust is dissipated between the two halves of Korea and the foundation for putting together the "bricks of mutual trust" instead of harming the other side is laid.

There have been several rash actions especially taken by our side in dealing with matters related to the recent series of inter-Korean exchanges. One of them was the fact that a few members of our delegation, including Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun, to the second premiers' talks in Pyongyang were given secret opportunities to meet with their separated sisters and other close kin, a humanitarian family reunion story, which was first divulged by a reporter from the North who came to Seoul, accompanying the visiting North Korean soccer contingent.

The delegates should have immediately made public their emotional family reunions while in Pyongyang as our proposal accents allowing humanitarian reunions of family members separated between the two parts of Korea. It is hardly understandable in terms of common etiquette for the North Korean authorities to have reportedly allowed the separated family members to meet in the deep of night between 1 and 4 o'clock, especially in view of reports that all the family visitors at a Pyongyang hotel in unison asked their brothers from the South to strive to achieve early national unification, in addition to making political remarks lauding the grace of their so-called "Great Leader" Kim Il-song.

Needless to say, there are wide and fundamental differences in the values of South and North Koreans who live in different institutional systems. But both sides should first recognize each other's existence and systems, and therefore should abandon any attempt to unify the country by force and to interfere in the domestic affairs of the other side.

It is hoped that an inter-Korean summit between Presidents No Tae-u and Kim Il-song will be held at an early date so as to solve all major issues pending between the two parts of the divided country. Yet, vital to this end is the progress of the premiers' talks in a joint effort to hammer out differences in the two sides' proposals and have the ongoing inter-Korean dialogue bear fruit in the near future. All told, we need to be more earnest and steady while our government is advised to be consistent and stable in its approach toward North Korea. At the same time, the mass media in both the South and the North are urged to comprehensively and accurately inform all Koreans and the people of the world of the true situation in the two Koreas as it really is.

Series on Reporter's Impressions of North Ends

SK2510003990 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Oct 90 p 2

[Third and last in a series by staff reporter Kim Hye-won on her impressions of the North while covering the 16-19 October North-South talks in Pyongyang"]

[Text] "Let us live in our own way."

This catchphrase bespeaking the North Korean way of coping with the wave of openness and reform sweeping Eastern Europe is commonly found displayed on Pyongyang streets.

The phrase, however, was heard by a visitor from the capitalist South as Kim Il-song's feeble excuse for the mounting difficulties he is now facing in his great experiment—building a socialist utopia.

The fundamental contradictions between his dream of constructing a kingdom autonomous politically and economically and the realities in the North seem to have made the North Korean leader finally see a limit in his dream and seek an excuse.

The "drama of happy life," which 1.2 million Pyongyang people are now staging, may be understood as an attempt to cover a myriad of problems troubling Kim. The calling for "love of our own way of life" seems as another way of recognizing problems, though it is apparently in conflict with the first strategy in Kim's logic.

Most Pyongyang citizens bring up the issue of "equality" when they talk about their own way of life. "As you see, nobody here lives a luxurious life. But there is also no one in this country who lacks food or housing," a North Korean journalist proudly said. In fact, most Pyongyang citizens appeared to have no idea of other ways of life at all, besides that of their own. They are living in their own way, which is the only way of life known and available to them.

Pyongyang's newspapers—Nodong Sinmun, Tongil Sinbo and Minju Choson—reported almost everyday on front pages that some people from certain foreign countries have sent gifts or paid visits to their leader Kim, paying homage to him. Pictures in those papers usually depict the foreign visitors deeply lowering their heads before the leader. People in Pyongyang said their government decided to improve relations with Japan as the Japanese deeply apologized for their wrongdoings and lowered their heads.

One said on Gorbachev: "He ruined his country by misruling. That is why he now has to go about begging even in the betrayal of the allies. Some people said what happened in the Soviet Union and several East European countries would never happen North Korea, which they believe is free from ills and defects seen in other socialist countries. But these except a few officials and journalists, hardly appeared to have a correct understanding of what really happened in those countries. All they know was what they had read in newspapers or heard on the radio: "The poor South Choson people bought diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. The origin of the money was the U.S. imperialists," is an often seen and heard phrase. Relations between Seoul and Moscow are therefore different from what Pyongyang is now seeking with the Japanese, said a senior editor of Tongil Sinbo, a weekly.

Quite contrary to their enthusiasm for unification, few would talk about the recent German reunion. Most people only said Choson is different from Germany. A diplomat from Bulgaria, one of the some 30 countries maintaining embassies in Pyongyang, said he has felt few signs of change until now.

A British journalist who said he has been in Pyongyang several times said the North Koreans, despite their immutable tenacity for their system, are much concerned about deteriorating Pyongyang-Moscow relations. They are seeking improvement in relations with Japan in compensation for them, he said. Like many other journalists in the Western world, the British wanted to be cautious in predicting any changes in North Korea. Pyongyang is more influenced by Beijing than by East European countries, he said. The British journalists, however, admitted that the Pyongyang residents he met this time were more open and easier to talk to.

But the only visible elements of change that the 90 South Korean visitors could seek during their four-day Pyongyang visit were the colorful and somewhat sensational robes of disco dancers at the luxurious banquet hall of Mokrangwan and the accompanying music played on electronic instruments. But those were not at all representative of life of ordinary people. "Changes? What do you mean? We are happy as we are," said a North Korean when asked by a southern journalist of the possibility of change in North Korean society.

Reporter on North Peoples' Knowledge of South

SK2510011190 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Oct 90 p 2

[By staff reporter Kim Chang-yong]

[Text] A senior official at the Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland, a state agency, is familiar with the South Korean political scene to such an extent that his analyses would surprise a Seoul newspaper political editor. The 45-year-old official's knowledge is so broad and up-dated that South Korean reporters were able to hear the latest political news from him before their newspapers arrived in Pyongyang through official pouches.

"Mr. Kim Tae-chung is believed to be going to put an end to his hunger strike in a few days and open room for compromise with ruling party leaders. But the problem, I think is how Mr. Kim Yong-sam can persuade his rival factions within the Democratic Liberal Party into adopting his compromise ideas," he said.

A graduate of Kim Il-song University, a prestige school to which only selected students are admitted, he has visited Seoul twice. He had earlier served in the Soviet Union, East Germany and several other foreign countries on "important duties."

There are at the agency specialists, each with South Korea's politics, economy, culture, and social problems at their fingers' tips. They review past issues and follow up latest developments and forecast future trends. Another official at the committee, aged 40, said that he knows South Korea is richer in its gross national product than the North but added that South Korean wealth has been monopolized by the chaebols (business conglomerates). "We hear some poor Seoul citizens killed themselves last spring because of soaring rental fees."

No North Koreans could reply to questions about the number of the South Koreanologists. Intelligence officials here put them at "several thousand." High-level party and government officials are also well versed in South Korean affairs and the outer world owing to their own efforts.

But ordinary North Koreans are totally isolated from the rapidly changing world and have no idea about the global situation as well as about their archrival, South Korea. North Korea is a strictly-classified two-tier society though its communist propaganda lays the accept on the cause of equality and equilibrium.

The upper class comprises a select number of Workers' Party leaders, cadre members, top bureaucrats and intelligence agents, according to South Korean experts. Actors, actresses and even acrobats, decorated with medals for their winning international competitions, have recently joined the bracket recently due largely to new leader Kim Chong-il's high estimation of a cultural and artistic roles in domestic government. Only they are allowed to travel abroad and cross the border toward Seoul.

They enjoy higher living standards with their heavily-guarded apartments with two rest rooms usually located on scenic hills alongside the clean and beautiful Taedong River decorated with two fountains and mammoth monuments on its bank. They are entitled to a diversity of privileges offered by the state and are hardly affected by reforms in Eastern European countries or the economic superiority of South Korea. They monopolize the powerful Kim Il-song machine and further strengthen the organization with strong support from party members estimated at 3.5 million.

An overwhelming majority of people are completely blind and deaf to information beyond the scope of their own eyes and rumors. They know nothing but news reports from the official propaganda media including the NODONG SINMUN, the organ of the communist party, which they are obliged to read. They recite key sentences of the NODONG SINMUN reports and commentaries.

The "white flag" theory which the newspaper carried on Oct. 5 to rationalize the North's rapid rapport with Japan, that they said knelt down before Kim in appeasement is adopted by every one, regardless of their profession, age and sex, in explaining Pyongyang's position. The NODONG SINMUN commentary washed away the long-held animosity against the Japanese at one stroke.

All the North Koreans seem to have turned their favorable sentiments held towards the Soviets into hatred following Mikhail Gorbachev's reform measures and setup of diplomatic relations with Seoul, ignoring Moscow's helping hand in the 1950-53 Korean War and in the North's economic development plans thereafter. They call Gorbachev a betrayer, using a similar term to that used by the newspaper. They are sometimes forced to listen to programs of Central Radio and Radio Pyongyang and copy down remarks but are unable to listen to South Korean or foreign broadcasts.

In addition to the control of communications, one more tool to keep the "unequal society" rigid is consistent surveillance by neighbors and intelligence agents and alienation of those classified as subversive. Another one is indoctrination and programming. Except for sleeping hours, ordinary North Koreans are seldom left to go idle. When not at work, they have to present themselves at political debates seminars or read Kim Il-song's voluminous works at libraries. The junior Kim's works have recently been added to the list of compulsory reading.

O In-son, professor at Kim Il-song University, said that university students have to learn Kim's works throughout the five-year program to graduate. Their study does not end even after graduation. On waking up, they pray for a happy day before the portraits of the Kims and real their works to "refresh their will to serve the party and the nation." After work, they participate in group study twice a week and they appreciate the Kims' "blessings of a happy day" in bed.

Seoul Seeks UN Membership Despite Opposition

SK2510002790 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Oct 90 p 1

[Text] Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung yesterday indicated that Seoul will push for U.N. membership regardless of the opposition from Pyongyang. In a speech commemorating the 45th anniversary of the United Nations, Choe said Seoul cannot delay any longer joining the organization.

It is entirely up to the southern government to decide how far to continue the ongoing discussion with North Koreans on U.N. membership although Seoul is still willing to keep the talks for some time, he said in the speech read by Vice Foreign Minister Yi Chong-ha at a dinner sponsored by the U.N. Association of Korea at the Lotte Hotel.

Choe said he had not the lightest doubt that if Seoul joins the United Nations, North Korea would follow, either at the same time or shortly thereafter. While making it clear that Seoul would not accept Pyongyang's proposal for sharing a single U.N. seat, the minister suggested that the two sides form a consultative body for cooperation at the United Nations after joining it with separate seats. "We are willing to consult closely with the North with a view to coordinating each other's views and positions on various issues to be discussed at the United Nations," he said.

Choe said in this era of new detente, the United Nations has taken on a whole new significance. Long crippled by the exercise of vetoes by the superpowers throughout the last four decades, the United Nations is recovering its functions as an instrument of world peace and economic cooperation among nations due, in large part, to the increased cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union, he said.

The minister also said Korea, for its part, has also to play an important role of an intermediary between the developed and developing countries. "This, in itself, we believe, is a compelling reason for our prompt admission into the United Nations," he said, adding that Korea and the United Nations need each other. Two Koreas' admission into the United Nations will enhance not only the international status of the Korean people as a whole but also promote the reconciliation and dialogue between South and North Korea, Choe noted.

Uganda To Back Seoul's Bid for UN Membership

SK2510005990 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Oct 90 p 2

[Text] Uganda would positively support a South Korean application for U.N. membership and hopes the Inter-Korean prime ministers' talks ease tension on the Korean Peninsula, a visiting Ugandan official said yesterday.

Paul Kawanga Ssemogerere, second deputy prime minister and foreign and regional affairs minister, told Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung he sincerely hopes that the prime ministers' talks will be a success and contribute to easing tension on the divided peninsula. Ssemogerere heard Choe explain the South Korean government's position that Seoul will join the United Nations alone if North Korea refuses to enter simultaneously but separately.

The prime ministers of South and North Korea have met twice this fall, in Seoul and Pyongyang, but failed to resolve the U.N. membership and other pending issues. They are scheduled to meet again in Seoul in mid-December. Uganda established diplomatic relations with both South and North Korea in 1963.

Choe and Ssemogerere agreed that South Korea, with its rich experience in economic development, should play an important role in helping nations in the Third World, particularly non-aligned developing countries, achieve economic development.

North Reporters' Fears Viewed As 'Hysteria'

SK2410102090 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 23 Oct 90 p 3

[From the "Reporter's Notebook" column by social affairs reporter Kim Yon-kwang: "Reporters From the North"]

[Text] The people from the North side began to show composure while the South side is gradually losing its curiosity. Unlike the equivocal attitude they took when they covered the recent prime ministers' talks, the North Korean reporters who were covering the North-South reunification soccer game this time mingled naturally with the South side's reporters, who were rushing around competing for coverage. To a shouted "Don't block my camera!", the North Korean cameramen answered, "Alright. I got it, sir," and even joked, saying, "I am a guest. You should take a good care of me." The South side's reporters now refrain from driving the North Korean people nuts by pointing to a Kim Il-song badge, and saying "Give me one." They are becoming acquainted little by little.

Despite this, the reporters from both the North and the South often came to collision in many places. The North Korean reporters, who claimed to be the "forerunners of the people," seemed to be embarrassed by a series of questions asked by our side's reporters, who chased them to the hotel lobby and even to the dinning room, asking, "Why did you bring spring water from Sindok?" and "What kind of wine did you drink last night?" Furthermore, some North Korean reporters openly refused to answer our side's reporters, claiming that they are agents of intelligence organizations. The North Korean reporters said that the reporters, who should discuss tasks for national reunification and national tasks, should not care about such insignificant things. However, there is another reason why the the North Korean reporters, who are currently staying in Seoul, had visible hysterical reactions, such as snatching a microphone from our side's reporter while he was covering news. They claimed that the travelogues on Pyongyang by the South side's reporters who covered the North-South prime ministers' talks, which are being carried every day by each daily newspaper, are unacceptable. A North Korean reporter lodged a protest, asking, "Why do you spoil the atmosphere of talks by recklessly wielding the lever of capitalism?"

Our side's reporters tried to point out the North side's ideas without missing even a word or act or contradiction of its political system and to destroy the idol with a "hammer of reason." Thus, the North Korean reporters' fears of our reporters' attempts has been expressed in the form of evasion of contact and hysteria.

A reporter from the North side, whom I personally met at a dinner in the Hilton Hotel on the evening of 21 October, revealed relatively frankly the North Korean position to pursue the stability of the political system rather than exchanges and cooperation. He said: "I am not trying to talk about the superiority of socialism. The South side should understand the collectivist principle to firmly protect the merits of North Korea's socialism."

In order to overcome changes in the history of the world and the crisis in its system, North Korea is now showing its intention to cross the "Rubicon" of openness.

The North Korean reporters seemed to fear that since the socialist system was destroyed as soon as the Eastern European countries changed their "horses" and crossed the river, North Korea may possibly follow their example. Therefore, since the South side's reporters, who have been to the North through the hardly-opened door, are criticizing North Korea's system from its roots, North Korea's "forerunners" seemed to show their fear of a new world across the river in the form of hysterical reaction even before they cross the "Rubicon" of openness.

The fear and agony hidden in the North Korean reporters' hysterical reaction are something that we should ponder for expansion of continuous North-South exchanges.

North Official Accuses Seoul of 'Brash Acts'

SK2510031790 Seoul YONHAP in English 0248 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 25 (YONHAP)—A North Korean sports official has accused the South Korean media of "slapping their guests in the face" by criticizing Pyongyang while the North Korean soccer team was in Seoul. Kim Hyong-chin, vice president of the North Korean Olympic Committee, told a news conference Thursday that the inter-Korean soccer match had achieved its goal of heightening the mood for national reunification.

South Korean presses had printed articles attacking North Korea from the day the players arrived, Kim said, charging that the government ignored an official complaint by saying it could not infringe on freedom of the press. Seoul officials committed "very regrettable acts" such as blocking all contact between South Korean students and North Korean delegation members, Kim said.

The 78-member entourage arrived Oct. 21 for the second reunification soccer match, the historic revival of a sports tradition suspended 44 years ago. The news conference was held just before the delegation left for the truce village of Panmunjom to return to North Korea.

Kim, vice chief of the North Korean delegation, said Seoul's "abnormal and brash" acts had caused serious doubt about whether the soccer matches can be continued.

Kim lashed out at South Korean officials for not allowing the North Korean players to attend a welcoming rally by students of Hankuk University of foreign studies, a center of student activism. Some collegians, he said, were led away by police when they tried to contact North Korean players, and he regretted that Seoul officials blocked exchanges between youths.

North Sports Minister Wants 'Quick Unification'

SK2510033490 Seoul YONHAP in English 0312 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 25 (YONHAP)—North Korean Sports Minister Kim Yu-sun thanked Seoul citizens for their warm welcome and said he wished for quick unification in a departure statement Thursday.

"I repeat my thanksgiving to the Seoul citizens and South Korean brethren who welcomed us with warm kinship during our stay in Seoul," Kim said, winding up a five-day visit. "I expect great contributions by sportsmen of the North and South to unlock the gateway to reunification with mingled efforts."

Leaving the Sheraton Walker Hill Hotel, where the North Korean soccer team had stayed, Kim said, "reading the faces of Seoul citizens, who welcomed us on every street corner during our stay, I could feel it to my bones that there are no people like our people, who share the same blood."

Kim said it was clear to him that nothing could outpower the people's yearning for reunification. "We must relinquish tension and confrontation between the North and South and remove dividing barriers to reopen the stage for soccer games shortly, even tomorrow. Everyone should feel at home crossing between North and South," he said.

North, South Soccer Players Celebrate Together

SK2510020890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0143 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 25 (YONHAP)—North Korean soccer players and officials, saying their last night in South Korea was too short, shared feelings of brotherhood and aspirations for national unification with their Southern comrades Wednesday night.

A sad mood enveloped a farewell dinner, but soon developed into a pleasant brotherly fever as the participants confessed their "separation sickness" until after midnight. The farewell party, hosted by South Korean Sports Minister Chong Tong-song at 7 P.M. in the grand ballroom of the Walker Hill Hotel, comprised food and entertainment.

The subdued mood began to sizzle when the young men and women players of both sides stood up to sing in unison the songs "Hand in Hand," "Our Wish Is Unification" and "Spring of Hometown" to the music of the European band group Koreana. The fever reached boiling point when Chong, North Korean Sports Minister Kim Yu-sun, Chang Chung-sik (South), Kim Hyong-chin (North) and former opposition floor leader Kim Won-ki (South) joined in.

Everyone circled around the room, singing the songs over and over again and patting each other until 10:20, an hour later than scheduled. The players then went to a hall reserved for the North Koreans on the 16th floor, where they chugged on beer and talked about how they would miss one another. The players exchanged gifts, the Southern players wrist watches and their northern friends porcelain and embroidery.

O Yong-nam and Hwang Hyo-su, he from the North and she from the South, attracted attention as they had been sitting together since the first "unification soccer match" in Pyongyang a fortnight earlier.

The party, joined by a TV announcer and comedian Yi Chu-il, lasted over two hours, and then small groups of players continued the festivities in their rooms while officials and reporters talked in the lobby.

Chong Yong-hwan, captain of the Southern men's team, visited the room of Northern captain Yun Chong-su with his wife and a daughter. Yi Hoe-taek, a former manager of the South Korean team, gave gifts to vice chief of the north Korean Football Association Yi Myong-song for his father in the North, whom he met during the first soccer match in Pyongyang.

Forming Single Sport Teams To Be Discussed

SK2510023290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0209 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 25 (YONHAP)—South and North Korea will discuss the formation of single Korean teams to participate in the 1992 Barcelona Olympics and other international events as one Korea at the truce village of Panmunjom Nov. 29, the sports ministers of the two sides announced Thursday.

South Korean Sports Minister Chong Tong-song and his North Korean counterpart, Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Commission, agreed Wednesday night to resume sports talks, suspended nine months ago, to discuss the formation of single Korean teams to the Barcelona Olympics, 1991 World Table Tennis Championships in Japan and the 1995 Winter Asian Games in Samjiyon, North Korea. The talks will be held at Tongilgak on the North Korean side of the truce village in the Demilitarized Zone that divide South and North Korea.

South and North Korean sports officials discussed forming a single Korean team to the Beijing Asian Games (Sept. 22-Oct. 7) until February, when the talks ruptured at the last minute over a guarantee of agreement and other procedural matters.

The two sports ministers failed to agree to make the unification soccer match a regular event or on North Korean participation in the world doubles table tennis tournament in Seoul next month, but they agreed to discuss the soccer match and expanding inter-Korean sports exchanges in the November sports talks. The two sports ministers made the announcement in a joint news conference in Seoul shortly before North Korean delegation returned to Pyongyang.

Kim, chairman of the North Korean National Olympic Committee, came here Sunday leading a 78-member soccer delegation to the second unification match. The news conference wound up the North Korean delegation's five-day stay, during which the North Korean soccer team played their Southern counterparts. The South defeated the North 1-0 to even the result of the two matches at one each. The North Koreans returned to Pyongyang across the Military Demarcation Line later in the day, the same route by which they came to the South on Sunday.

Musicians Return, Meet Unification Minister

SK2410074990 Seoul YONHAP in English 0731 GMT 31 Oct 90

[Text] Panmunjom, Korea, Oct. 24 (YONHAP)—Fourteen South Korean musicians returned from the "pan-national unification concert" in Pyongyang on Wednesday via the truce village of Panmunjom at 1 p.m. after leaving Pyongyang at 7 a.m. by train.

After lunch at Imjin Pavilion, Hwang Pyong-ki, a professor of traditional Korean music at Ewha Womans University, and the other musicians went directly to the South-North dialogue office to meet National Unification Minister Hong Song-chol. "We could finish the concert successfully because there were almost no political interventions," Hwang said in an arrival statement. "What was most pleasing was to see the first civil exchange realized."

The musicians entered Pyongyang on Oct. 14 at the invitation of Yun I-sang, the preparation committee chairman of the pan-national unification concert, and gave five concerts along with North Korean musicians and ethnic Korean musicians from other countries. At the closing ceremony in the February 8 house hall of culture on Tuesday, in front of 6,000 spectators, 15 musicians from six countries played tunes on the theme of reunification.

It was the first joint concert since Korea was divided by the victors in World War II, setting a milestone for exchanges between the halves of the country.

While in Pyongyang, the musicians attended a concert by Yun I-sang, visited tourist sites and met many North Korean cultural and art leaders to discuss expanding South-North music exchanges.

Yun proposed in a news conference at the closing ceremony that a South-North unification folk music concert be held in Seoul in mid-November. The Germany-based composer also suggested forming a "joint national unification symphony orchestra" with half the musicians from the South and half from the North and playing concerts in six cities in the South and North.

"Though I have not consulted the government of this country (North Korea) about the music events, I propose them as it is my opinion that cultural and art exchanges can contribute to raising the desire for national unity to a higher degree than the political atmosphere," he said. "I herein express my gratitude and thankfulness to the South Korean Government's national unification and culture ministries for their reported efforts to provide many conveniences for the unification concert," said Yun, who was once prosecuted by the South Korean government because he was thought to be a communist spy.

Asked about Yun's proposals, Hwang said, "there has been nothing decided finally as yet, though such proposals were exchanged between musicians there."

Culture Minister Yi O-yong suggested he might accommodate Yun's proposals in a news conference on Wednesday afternoon. Yi said, "The Culture Ministry has repeatedly revealed its positions to assist positively any cultural exchanges free from political colors." Yi said exchanges in traditional art were highly meaningful as they could help recover national homogeneity, and that by so doing they would promote exchanges. The former professor added that the South Korean Government would refrain from advertising the superiority of the Southern system on the principle of reciprocity, if the North Korean side were to set aside political elements.

Spokesman Denies Plans Reducing 'Team Spirit'

SK2510003390 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Oct 90 p 1

[Text] Next year's annual Korea-U.S. Team Spirit military exercise may be conducted only by Korean forces and the U.S. forces stationed in Korea, without airlifting U.S. forces from America.

A government source yesterday hinted at the possibility of a reduced Team Spirit '91, citing the U.S. forces' involvement in the Gulf crisis and also Seoul's intention to improve the ongoing inter-Korea talks.

The source, who wanted to remain unnamed, said Seoul and Washington plan to conduct next year's Team Spirit despite North Korea's call to halt it. But considering the over 200,000 U.S. troops stationed in the Gulf area and the need not to hamper ongoing South-North dialogue, Seoul and Washington are studying the feasibility of holding a reduced joint defense exercise next year, in which U.S. forces in America will not be airlifted to Korea.

But a Defense Ministry spokesman denied any agreement between Seoul and Washington so far about the reduced Team Spirit for next year, saying the two sides may consult on the matter at the 22nd annual Security Consultative Meeting (SCM) slated for Nov. 13-15 in Washington. But he did not exclude the possibility of a reduced Team Spirit next year, saying, "I don't have any knowledge about the Korea-U.S. negotiations about the matter."

The annual Team Spirit began in 1976, and last year, 150,000 Korean troops, 50,000 U.S. forces stationed in Korea and some 10,000 U.S. soldiers airlifted from America participated in the joint defense exercise.

A Defense Ministry source said that "if Team Spirit next year were conducted without U.S. forces airlifted from the United States, it might signal a change in the Korea-U.S military relations." It was not known, however, whether Seoul and Washington are considering halting Team Spirit, but the ministry source said issues surrounding the annual joint military exercise will be high on the agenda at the coming 22nd SCM.

Fugitive Student Placed Under Arrest in Seoul

SK2510010890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0051 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 25 (YONHAP)—Intelligence officials captured the fugitive president of Chondaehyop, Song Kap-sok, 24, in Seoul Wednesday afternoon.

The head of the National Alliance of Student Representatives, a radical group, was arrested by agents of the Agency for National Security Planning (NSP) and charged with masterminding a violent street protest against the ruling party in May.

Song had been holed up in the apartment where he was caught since he participated in an anti-government rally in Seoul Oct. 13. Also chairman of Chonnam National University's Student Council, Song has run the nation's largest activist group since February. Two student bodyguards and the apartment owner were also arrested in the raid.

Opposition Leader Kim Tae-chung Leaves Hospital

SK2410074390 Seoul YONHAP in English 0709 GMT 24 Oct 90

[Excerpts] Seoul Oct. 24 (YONHAP)—Opposition Party for Peace and Democracy President Kim Tae-chung left hospital Wednesday afternoon, substantially recovered from a 13-day hunger strike that ended Saturday. [passage omitted]

Kim had been demanding, among other things, local autonomy and complete abandonment of moves to adopt a cabinet system of government. The opposition leader will be preparing during his rest for a meeting with President No Tae-u on these issues.

Korean Job Seekers Prefer Foreign Companies

SK2510094390 Seoul YONHAP in English 0807 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 25 (YONHAP)—Foreign companies in South Korea have an abundance of local applicants for positions, while local firms complain about shortages. Due to expansion, sources said Thursday, foreign businesses have many vacancies but a competition rate of over 100 applicants for each opening is not unusual. The rate at Korean firms is 15- or 16-to-1.

IBM Korea, a subsidiary of the U.S. computer giant, has 100 openings and 9,000 applications, a 90-to-1 competition ratio, the sources said.

Citibank has hired 30 people so far this year to staff new branches and had an average 100-to-1 competition ratio. University graduates and non-graduates alike prefer foreign bosses and, according to a bank official, a dozen certified public accountants applied for a job in August. The applicants who usually succeed have diplomas from topnotch Korean or foreign universities, the sources said.

Fujitsu Korea, a branch of the Japanese computer manufacturer, is looking for 60 people, 20 more than last year, and predicts a competition rate of over 100-to-1. As of Oct. 23 it had 2,500 applications.

The Korean branch of 3M of the United States has 700 applicants for 20 openings even though it advertised on university bulletin boards instead of in newspapers.

Japan Air Lines had 400 applications for five positions. The reason foreign businesses are so popular is clear: They pay more and have five-day work weeks. Six-day work weeks are normal at Korean firms. A Korean economist said he fears that the trend will create a shortage of good manpower as foreign businesses are expected to increase their presence in Korea as a result of the Uruguay Round multilateral talks.

Foreign Firms Leaving Korea in 'Record' Numbers

SK1810093390 Seoul YONHAP in English 0741 GMT 18 Oct 90

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 18 (OANA-YONHAP)—A record number of branches or representative offices of foreign companies in South Korea are likely to be closed this year due to ever-rising office maintenance costs while the number of new entries is falling, the Bank of Korea (BOK) said in a report Thursday.

The BOK report said 111 foreign firms withdrew their offices from the country in January-September this year, 27 more than during the same months last year, and there were 177 arrivals, 77 fewer or a drop of 44 percent.

The companies are relocating their branch offices to the Southeast Asian nations due to rising labor and office maintenance costs here. The report also said 58 fewer trade offices arrived in the first three quarters than in January-September last year. The number of the branches and representative offices of foreign firms reached 1,746 by the end of September, up from 1,680 at the end of 1989, but the rate of departure is on the rise, especially from 1988, according to BOK officials.

By nation, 550 are from the United States, with Japan a close second at 549 and Hong Kong third at 241, making up 76.7 percent of the total.

About 60 firms closed each year from 1985 to 1987, increasing to 103 in 1988 and 121 in 1989. Newcomers began to fall last year, dropping to 332 from 370 in 1988 after a jump from 265 in 1987. With three quarters of the year past, foreign entries number 177, slightly more than half the 332 for all 1989, the report pointed out.

Tariff Barriers on Farm Imports To Be Lowered

SK2410050690 Seoul YONHAP in English 0450 GMT 24 Oct 90

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 24 (YONHAP)—South Korea will omit rice, barley, beans and 12 other non-trade concern (NTC) items from an offer to lower tariff and non-tariff barriers to farm imports, it was decided during an economic ministerial meeting chaired by deputy prime minister Yi Sung-yun Wednesday.

The government is to make up the offer on market opening and cuts in farm subsidies by the weekend for submission to the agriculture negotiating group of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). A government official, who declined to be named, said negotiations are under way on tariff cuts and predicted a 30-percent reduction in 10 years, as the European Community offer.

Korea submitted a 15-item NTC list and country list, which identifies and quantifies government aid, to GATT monday. The ministerial meeting was also attended by Kim Chong-in, senior presidential secretary for economic affairs, and by the finance, agriculture-forestry-fisheries, construction and labor ministers.

Firm Seeks To Import North Korean Potatoes

SK2410064590 Seoul YONHAP in English 0507 GMT 24 Oct 90

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 24 (YONHAP)—Snack food makers in South Korea want to import North Korean potatoes because of domestic shortages, a business source said Wednesday.

Nongshim Co., the largest firm in the industry, is looking for a way to directly import 7,000 tons of spuds from North Korea's Kaema plateau in a barter deal. Nongshim, which buys 10,000 tons of potatoes a year, has been unable to increase production because of limited supplies at home and import restrictions, and sees a way out in North Korean potatoes as they would not be subject to import restrictions.

Tongyang Confectionary Corp., which buys 3,000 tons of potatoes a year, has made contact with the authorities about importing 1,000 tons of North Korean potatoes, and other food firms have considered joint purchases of North Korean potatoes. Korea's potato snack market is worth 15 billion won (20.9 million U.S. dollars) a year and has a growth potential of 30 percent a year.

Officials Consider Importing North Korean Goods

SK2410030690 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 23 Oct 90 p 1

[Text] It has been reported that in a closed-door session during the second round of the South-North high-level talks, our side officially proposed to the North side that it buy mineral ore and agricultural products directly from North Korea.

In addition, because the South and North do not have major differences over the issue of forming a North-South council for economic and diversified exchange independently of the political and military fields, the two sides are likely to begin working contacts to discuss its formation before the end of this month at the earliest.

On 22 October, a government official said: "I understand that during the second round of South-North high-level talks, our side officially made known its desire to import directly from North Korea mineral ore and such agricultural products as potatoes and onions, worth $1.7 billion, which are goods that North Korea exports and our country imports from other countries. Nevertheless, North Korea did not respond to our proposal immediately. Our side also told the North side that we could import some of the mineral ore immediately."

This official continued: "Since North Korea did not attach strings to our proposal for forming an independent council for economic exchange, it is likely that the council could be formed before the third round of the South-North high-level talks in December." He said that if and when the council is formed, it will be possible for our side to directly import North Korean ore and agricultural products through this council as a pilot project.

The major items from among North Koreas' export mineral ores include coal, iron ore, zinc, feldspars, and magnesite. Direct import of these items from North Korea can drastically reduce transportation cost and import prices.

As potatoes and onions are in short supply due to a poor harvest this year and because their prices are on the rise, the government is studying the possibility of either directly importing them from North Korea or exchanging them for our surplus rice. In addition, the government is now working out a plan to import cement, which is in short supply in the South, from North Korea and offering our surplus rice in exchange.

China Allows Firm To Open Office in Beijing

SK1210140890 Seoul YONHAP in English 1147 GMT 12 Oct 90

[Text] Seoul, Oct. 12 (YONHAP)—Sunkyong Ltd. will become the first private enterprise of South Korean nationality to open its branch office in Beijing on an official permit, business sources here said Friday.

Sources said the Chinese Government granted an official license on Sept. 19 to the leading South Korean general trading company allowing it to set up its own office in Beijing. Sunkyong will shortly open the office, they added. South Korean companies have so far handled business deals with Chinese partners through the Beijing-based offices of their locally incorporated firms in Hong Kong. They have been prohibited from using their own trade names in China for lack of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Since its participatiion in a Beijing international fair last year, Sunkyong has expanded its business ties with China and actively supported the "Sunkyong-Changcheng (Great Wall) cycling competition" and the Beijing Asiad.

Government To Strengthen Environmental Law

SK1910011790 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Oct 90 p 3

[Text] The Environment Ministry yesterday announced a draft implementation decree for the Environment Policy Law which calls for the strengthening of the environmental impact assessment process for new development projects. Under the proposed decree, developers would be required to reflect residents' opinions on their projects when they draw up a written environmental impact assessment.

The number of projects subject to the environmental impact assessment process would be increased to 68 in 20 categories from 44 in 11 fields. The law on environmental policies is one of the sixth environment-related laws which received approval from the 150th extraordinary session of the National Assembly last June and were promulgated last Aug. 1.

The implementation decree will go into effect Feb. 1 next year after consultations between the ministry and other relevant government agencies, Environment Ministry officials said. Developers would be required to submit to the environment agency an initial and final version of the environmental impact assessment to detect possible consequences in the planning stage. Currently, they have presented only a final one.

The draft version of environmental impact assessment will be put on public notice for more than 20 days to sound out involved residents' opinions. Developers would then draw up a final version, based on the views of residents. The environment minister would have the authority to order relevant government agencies to halt development when developers do not submit a prior environmental impact assessment or when they do not follow an order from the environment agency to establish antipollution measures.

The new projects subject to prior environmental impact assessment include those related to development of forest areas, streams and hot spas as well as installment of sports facilities and waste treatment plants. As a result, plans to dredge sand and pebbles from riverbeds would be strictly restricted.

The Kyonggi-to provincial government has recently come under severe criticism over its plan to dredge sand and pebbles upstream of the Paldang Piped Water Plant. Environmentalists claim the project could bring about possible consequences on the quality of tap water for residents in the Seoul area. Also under scrutiny of the environment assessment would be a plan to develop Mt. Sorak, the site of the World Scout Jamboree to be slated for next Sept. 8-16.

Relevant government agencies would be allowed to ask for prior assessment of projects if they would have a great impact on the environment in the affected areas even though they are small in scale and are not the mandatory subject of such assessment. The decree stipulates that the environment minister is able to order other government agencies to carry out measures the environment agency has established to preserve the environment in a comprehensive and systematic way.

Companies Face Waste Disposal Difficulties

SK1910012390 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Oct 90 p 3

[Text] Manufacturers in Korea's southern industrial belts may have to curtail operations because of mounting industrial waste disposal problems. Executives of some companies say that they will have no other choice but to shorten or halt operations if they cannot find suitable methods to dispose of their wastes in the near future.

A significant portion of manufacturing companies reportedly illegally disposed of their waste by secretly dumping at night in mountain areas and along roadsides. However, local residents near illegal disposal sites began to be increasingly conscious of environmental pollution by the waste, and began a collective protest.

Added difficulties arose when some of the industrial waste disposal agencies stopped service after being ordered by environmental authorities to suspend operations. Yet the chance is slim that they can find a suitable place in the near future to dispose of their waste in view of local residents opposition to any nearby waste dumps. Residents and environmentalists are concerned over possible fatal effects on the environment, particularly soil and water contamination and noxious fumes. Local governments planned to set up large-scale waste dump sites in three areas, Milyang, Haman and Yangsan, all in southeastern Kyongsangnam-to, but it is reconsidering the scheme because of local residents protest.

In case of Changwon, the home of Korea's largest defense and heavy industry complex, a total of 272 firms are pouring out 621 tons of waste a day. On the average, about 160 tons of the 621 tons-a-day waste are recycled, around 200 tons are burnt or buried and the other 140 tons are removed by professional waste disposal agencies. But the rest of about 120 tons are beyond their disposal capacity, and the firms illegally dump industrial waste by roadsides and nearby mountains at night. Of the 272 firms in the Changwon complex, only two, including Sami Steel, have their own waste dump sites.

No longer able to illegally dispose of their waste in the wake of increasing consciousness of environmental damage, some of the firms may have to curtail or totally halt operations before the end of this year. Many companies have only themselves to blame for this waste problem. The 272 firms in Changwon spent 22.6 billion won on projects to dispose of waste and reduce environmental pollution in 1988. But the figure dropped to 2.9 billion won in 1989.

A small-sized steel company in Changwon said about one ton-a-day of heavy metal residue from its waste water treatment plant had been removed by a professional waste disposal agency until August. But the problem started when the disposal agency was ordered to suspend business by the environmental agency. The firm could not yet find another waste disposal company, and left the residue heaping on its compound. The pile already amounts to 30 tons, and is expected to swell to over 100 tons, company officials said.

The situation is similar with the nearby Masan Free-Export Zone. About 70 firms there are producing 150 tons of waste a day, but about half is disposed legally by themselves or by waste disposal agencies, with the other half being secretly dumped out in the mountains and by roadsides.

Burma

18 NLD Members, Japanese Newsman Said Held

BK2510105490 Hong Kong AFP in English 1030 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Excerpts] Bangkok, Oct 25 (AFP)—Eighteen senior members of Burma's leading opposition party, the National League for Democracy (NLD), have been arrested in the latest crackdown on dissent by Rangoon's junta, observers based in the Burmese capital said Thursday. Ten of those arrested were members of Parliament, they said. [passage omitted]

Nay Win, a local correspondent for the Japanese newspaper ASAHI SHIMBUN and a respected novelist, was also among those detained, according to the observers who requested anonymity.

The clampdown came when soldiers began storming monasteries earlier this week in the central Burmese city of Mandalay in a bid to end a religious boycott by dissident Buddhist monks of military personnel and their families. Troops also raided offices of opposition parties in Rangoon and other cities conducting searches for pamphlets liable to link the NLD and other political movements to the monks' protest action and for documentation on party accounts, the observers said.

The junta has announced the Mandalay raids but given no figure of how many monks have been arrested. According to the Rangoon-based observers, the number seemed to be less than expected. [passage omitted]

The boycott by the monks was prompted by the deaths of four demonstrators, two young monks and two students, during a rally in August in Mandalay. The military authorities have denied that anybody was killed in the incident.

Rangoon, a city of some 2.5 million, and Mandalay, which has a population of about 700,000, were both quiet Thursday, the observers said.

More Monasteries Raided in Mandalay 24 Oct

BK2410155090 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 24 Oct 90

[Text] Following the issuance of Order No. 6/90 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC], security forces this morning raided and searched monastic buildings inside Mandalay Myataung Monastery, Gwaycho Monastery, Tilin Monastery, Mogaung Monastery, (?Pagan) Monastery, and Sagu Monastery in Mandalay where the illegal Mandalay Lay-Pyin Lay-Yat Sangha Samaggi Union was located and operating.

The security units seized illegal publications published by Burma Communist Party underground operatives, such as the OTTAMA journal, PYITHU HIT-TAING, SHITLAYLONE newspaper, MI-PHWAR bulletin, EYAWADY bulletin, AYEDAWBON bulletin, and EINDAWYAR bulletin, DEMOCRACY newsletter, ARZANI newsletter, KHUT-DAUNG bulletin, DAUNG MYANMAR bulletin, MOE NAUK KYE bulletin, GYOBYU bulletin, KYE NI bulletin, PYITHU ARMAN newsletter, A-NET-YAUNG newspaper, Doedoe-Dauk-dauk cartoon, and the [word indistinct] and NAING-NGAN-YE newspapers. In addition, weapons, jade, gold, and cash used by them were also seized, and arrangements are being made to take action against some people connected to the cases.

During the raid by our security forces on 24 monastic buildings and 10 (?meal) halls inside Myataung Monastery, they discovered objects hidden in a coconut tree that are not in accord with Buddhism—five white, green, and red tricolor armbands with the fighting peacock emblem, six slingshots, six jinglees [metal darts to use with slingshots], a pack of cards, [word indistinct], and political literature. Also found near the lake in the vicinity of that coconut tree were a sword and dagger.

In Myataung Monastery, found hidden in the hedges between the south wall of the central monastic building's meal hall were four reels of 16mm film; 34 [words indistinct] from the Yadabon monastic building; two jade stones; Ma-da-pa [expansion unknown] badges; four slingshots; illegal literature aimed at inciting unrest; a three-foot-by-two-foot signboard that reads: Making Use of Power and Threats To End the Boycott Is Not Accepted by the Myataung Sangha; a book on Leninism from the [word indistinct] monastic building; a BO AUNG GYAW journal; several slingshots; two Ma-da-pa badges; and a dagger.

Found while clearing the Gwaycho Monastery were 30 small [words indistinct], a Nanchatku Chinese martial arts weapon, slingshots, cycle chains, and wall posters that could incite unrest.

From the Tilin and Pagan monasteries were found a penicillin phial containing while powder believed to be heroin, gunpowder, badges belonging to illegal student organizations, and underground lottery tickets.

In addition, five tapes of speeches by Daw Aung San Suu Kyi were also seized.

From the Chin Pagan Monastery, 29 ticals of gold and jewelry; 146,369 kyat in currency; 3.02 kilograms of heroin; 80 pieces of military wear; and political literature.

From the Sagu Monastery, a Winchester rifle, one old typewriter, and political literature were seized.

Although the duty-bound security personnel had to enter monastic buildings to search the areas, they followed the Myanmar [Burmese] Buddhist customs—taking off their shoes when entering the buildings, with even the officers themselves paying respect with their hands raised, asking the abbot and the head monks for permission, entering the buildings in a polite and civil manner only after the permission was granted, and searching goods systematically and neatly putting them back in their original places. The reverends themselves were full of smiles, happily permitting the searches because they were encouraged by the efforts being made through the use of power to purify the religion. The city people are also happy because action is being taken to weed out the bad mingling with the good sangha and are going about their activities as usual.

Monks in Sagaing Hold Ceremony To End Boycott

BK2410155290 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 24 Oct 90

[Text] Senior abbots in Sagaing, Sagaing Division, led by Badanta Panita, abbot of Ananda Thuriya Monastery and member of the State Ovadacariya Committee, held a ceremony to end the religious boycott at (?1400) on 22 October at Mya Eya Hall and at Chapter House of Shwekyaung Monastery in Sagaing.

The ceremony was attended by 42 monks, including Badanta Panita, abbot of Ananda Thuriya Monastery and member of the State Ovadacariya Committee; Badanta Thagara, abbot of (Legyunmye) Okyaung Monastery and member of the State Sangha Maha Nayaka Committee; members of the Central Working Committee of Monks, the Sagaing Division and Township Sangha Nayaka Committees; and teaching abbots.

The ceremony was also attended by Colonel Than Tin, chairman of Sagaing Division Law and Order Restoration Council; Colonel Saw Tun, deputy commander of the 33d Light Infantry Division; responsible officials from township zone and township law and order restoration councils in Sagaing Division; and religious department officials.

The ceremony to end the religious boycott was presided over by U Sanda Zawtika, abbot of (Aungmye Ponkan) Monastery in Sagaing; U Nyanthaw Batha, abbot of Shupayon Monastery in Sagaing, acted as secretary. After the ceremony was opened with prayers, Colonel Than Tin, chairman of Sagaing Division Law and Order Restoration Council, requested the senior abbots to end the religious boycott. The senior abbots accepted the request and proceeded to Shupayon Shwekyaung Monastery's Chapter House where the senior abbots ended the religious boycott by chanting prayers. Afterward, the senior abbots returned to Mya Eya Hall where they were given refreshments by Colonel Than Tin and those who attended the ceremony.

Minister, Military Officials Offer Monks Food

BK2410142790 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 24 Oct 90

[Excerpt] Lieutenant General Phone Myint, minister of home and religious affairs, visited the New Shwe Hintha Monastery on Sagaing hill at 0500 this morning and offered a dawn meal to the 130 monks headed by the abbot, Abhidaza Maharata Guru Bhatdhanta Panditta.

Lieutenant General Phone Myint, together with Major General Tin U, secretary-2 of State Law and Order Restoration Council; Brigadier General Thein Win, grade 1 air staff colonel; Brigadier General Myo Thant, director of communications of the Ministry of Defense; Brigadier General Kyaw Min, commander of the Northwest Military Command; Colonel Than Tin, chairman of Sagaing Division Law and Order Restoration Council; and Colonel Saw Tun, deputy commander of the 33d Light Infantry Division, first paid their respects to the abbot and the monks of the New Shwe Hintha Monastery at the Thirivatha monastic building and later presented goods to the monks. [passage omitted]

Saw Maung Visits Mandalay Buddhist University

BK2410141490 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 24 Oct 90

[Excerpts] Senior General Saw Maung, chairman of State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC], and his party visited the State University for Pariyatti Studies in the evening of 22 October and were welcomed by U (Htwe Gyi), chairman of University Management Board, and U Thein Maung, board member.

Later, Senior General Saw Maung and his party proceeded to the Kyaiklat Dhammasala Ottara meal room of the State University for Pariyatti Studies and paid their respects to and pledged to uphold the five precepts in the presence of Reverend Bhatdhanta Rasenda, head of the Buddhism Propagation Department, and the other Sangha [monks]. Reverend Bhatdanta Rasenda spoke on the occasion. [passage omitted]

Later, Senior General Saw Maung and his party donated goods to the reverend and the monks and performed a religious ceremony to share the merit gained with the others. [passage omitted] They later stopped overnight at the guesthouse inside the Mandalay palatial compound.

Saw Maung Visits Abbots, Returns to Rangoon

BK2410151090 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 24 Oct 90

[Excerpts] Senior General Saw Maung, chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC], and his entourage left Myitkyina in a military plane at 1500 on 23 October and arrived at Heho in the evening. [passage omitted]

Sr. Gen. Saw Maung and his entourage proceeded to Panlong Yeiktha of the Eastern Military Command in Taunggyi from Heho. [passage omitted] In the morning of 24 October, Sr. Gen. Saw Maung and his entourage visited Patama Taung Monastery and paid their respect to 10 senior abbots, including Kyangyi Pariyatti Teaching Monastery Sayadaw [senior abbot] Agga Maha Pandita U Wibala Biwuntha and members of the State

Maha Sangha Nayaka, the State Ovadacariya Committee, the Central Working Committee of Senior Abbots, and the Shan State Sangha Nayaka Committee. The senior abbots gave a sermon on Metta Sutta Paritta [Chant on Loving Kindness]. Sr. Gen. Saw Maung requested the senior abbots to help propagate Buddhist culture among youths to promote Buddhism. [passage omitted]

Sr. Gen. Saw Maung and his entourage left Heho airport and arrived in Loikaw, Kayah State, at 1540. [passage omitted] Sr. Gen. Saw Maung and his entourage paid their respect to senior abbots from the State Working Committee of Senior Abbots, Kayah State and Township Sangha Nayaka Committees, led by Minkyaung Monastery Abbot Agga Maha Pandita Badana Nasinda in the conference hall of the Department of General Administration in Kayah State. Sr. Gen. Saw Maung requested the senior abbots to render assistance in perpetuation and propagation of Buddhism. Sr. Gen. Saw Maung and his entourage presented gifts to the senior abbots after Minkyaung Monastery Abbot Agga Maha Pandita Badana Nasinda delivered a sermon.

At 1630 Sr. Gen. Saw Maung and his entourage toured Loikaw in their cars and inspected construction projects. [passage omitted] Sr. Gen. Saw Maung and his entourage left Loikaw in a military plane at 1720 and arrived in Yangon [Rangoon] at 1820. [passage omitted]

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

New Penang State Chief Minister, Deputy Named

BK2510094290 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 25 OCt 90

[Text] A former educationist with the multi-racial party Gerakan, was named chief minister of the northern Penang state today. Party officials said Koh Tsu Khoon, 41, was the deputy dean in the School of Educational Studies at the Penang-based Universiti Sains [Science University] Malaysia before he entered politics in 1982. He served one term as a member of Parliament before winning a seat in the Penang state legislature which he retained at general election on Sunday.

Gerakan State liaison chief Tan Gim Hwa also named Ibrahim Saad from the United Malays National Organization, UMNO, as Mr. Koh's deputy.

National Front's Two-Thirds Majority Hailed

BK2410140790 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 23 Oct 90 p 14

[Editorial: "A Vote For Progress And Prosperity"]

[Text] The voters have delivered a fresh mandate to the hardworking and highly successful Barisan Nasional [BN] coalition Government to run the country for another five-year term. Although its long-standing position of overwhelming strength has been somewhat eroded, the BN retains a solid two-thirds majority that clearly reflects the continuing trust and confidence of the Malaysian electorate. Except for a drubbing in the opposition stronghold of Kelantan, and although the ruling coalition could have performed better in several States like Penang and Terengganu, the overall outcome can only be interpreted as a further confirmation of the steadfast popular support for the BN. It's clearly a resounding endorsement of the BN Government under Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed's dynamic leadership.

The corollary—that there is no credible alternative to the BN Government—has also been borne out by the popular vote. Former Trade and Industry Minister Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah forged two wings (the Angkatan Perpaduan Ummah [APU] and Gagasan Rakyat [People's Might]) to mount his power bid, but failed to take off. While APU succeeded beyond the wildest dreams in Kelantan and the DAP [Democratic Action Party] (an ally under the other wing) managed to put on a stronger-than-expected showing in Penang (the performance of the PBS [Party Bersatu Sabah], which staged a last-minute pullout from the Barisan in Sabah, may have to be considered separately), opposition candidates were largely and decisively cut down to size in the other States.

Although the DAP has obtained more seats than in the 1986 elections, its grandiose plan for power (Tanjung II) was again rejected by the Penangites in keeping faith with the BN State Government. Without popular support, the fledgling Barisan Gagasan [People's Front] failed to make any significant impact on the political scene. The Opposition's strident call for change fell on deaf ears. The rebuff was thorough.

Both sides suffered casualties in the intense political fray. Even the BN was not spared this time, with the unexpected defeats of a number of stalwarts, including the long-serving Chief Minister of Penang and the Menteri Besar [Chief Minister] of Kelantan as well as two senior Ministers at Federal level. Of course, a number of opposition leaders from Semangat 46 [Spirit of '46] and DAP also came to grief.

Although the just-concluded general election was among the most crucial to have been held in the post-merdeka [independence] era, the democratic process has been truly vindicated again. Despite the evident stress and strain of a keenly-waged campaign, the clear-cut outcome shows that cherished democracy is well and very much alive in this fast-developing country.

The Malaysian electorate has just renewed its mandate—which is constitutionally irrevocable until the next general election. The majority of the voters have voted for continuity (as propounded by the Barisan), not for change (as urged by the Opposition in its futile scramble for power). They voted for continuing peace, stability and prosperity. And with an unassailable two-thirds majority in Parliament, the BN has got what is essentially needed for a strong and stable Government.

Whatever the differences, post-election time behoves the various parties to down and bury their political hatchets as soon as possible for the common good. The Opposition should co-operate and help the BN Government to get on with the work of further developing the nation. Much progress has been achieved (one of the main reasons that the BN has secured so much popular support). The "so let us make it better" message has got down to the masses. All Malaysians are henceforth required to gear up for the task of nationbuilding. While the momentum of growth must be stepped up in the post-NEP [New Economic Policy] period, the top priority in the national agenda is still national unity and integration. Let us all work together to get the best out of the vast potential of our human and material resources.

Cambodia

National Assembly Said To Meet 'Next Week'

BK2410154090 Hong Kong AFP in English 0813 GMT 19 Oct 90

[Text] Phnom Penh, Oct 19 (AFP)—The National Assembly is expected to meet here for an extraordinary session next week to discuss political aspects of a U.N. peace package for Cambodia, reliable sources said here Friday. Assembly delegates may also undertake another ministerial reshuffle during the session, the sources said.

The assembly, dominated by Phnom Penh's ruling Communist Party, is expected to discuss the prospect of general elections in Cambodia, as outlined in the peace package accepted by Cambodia's warring factions last month in Jakarta. The plan proposed by the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council—Britain, China, France, the Soviet Union and the United States—calls for U.N. administration of Cambodia during a transition period in the runup to general elections which would end 12 years of conflict.

The assembly's extraordinary session will come as Phnom Penh says it wants to crack down on corruption, which has sprung up in Cambodia in recent years. The crackdown is also designed to salvage the image of the ruling Communist Party, which has suffered recently, ahead of the U.N.-organised elections, observers here said.

Resistance Urged To Show 'Sincerity' on SNC

BK2510073890 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 24 Oct 90

[Station commentary: "Whose Fault Is It?"]

[Text] Disappointed Samdech Sihanouk recently signed the so-called memorandum of the National Government of Cambodia [NGC]. In this memorandum, efforts were made through every means to blame the State of Cambodia side for hindering the work of the previously devised Supreme National Council [SNC].

This is just one among many other forms the other side has made up to falsify the truth about the search for a solution to the Cambodian problem. We ask this: Who is hindering the setting up of the SNC, and who is creating obstacles for the work of this council? People know the SNC was conceived in Jakarta at the end of January 1990 and was ready for delivery in early June 1990 in Tokyo; it was born in Jakarta on 10 September 1990.

In accordance with the real situation of the war in Cambodia in which two opposing forces are involved—on the one hand, the government of the State of Cambodia which controls nearly all the teritory and people, and on the other, the exiled NGC—the two sides have agreed to adopt the principle of equality in setting up the SNC: six members from the State of Cambodia and another six from the NGC. However, it is most regrettable that the other side has not shown sincerity in establishing this body symbolizing Cambodia's sovereignty, independence, and national unity, and in particular Samdech Sihanouk himself, who wants to be grand and high above everyone else and who has created obstacles to the SNC establishment.

When all Cambodian parties agreed to go to Jakarta to work out the SNC composition, Samdech Sihanouk pretended to be sick and sent his son instead. However, when the SNC was set up, Samdech Sihanouk wanted to be invited to become chairman and the 13th member. Everyone knows the 12-member SNC adopts consensus as its working procedure. In other words, to elect a chairman or decide on something, there should be agreement among two-thirds of the members. Out of a desire to accommodate this issue, the State of Cambodia's six members made a concession to the other side, which wants Samdech Sihanouk to become chairman, by opening two doors: through the withdrawal of a member from the other side and the inclusion of Samech Sihanouk or through the inclusion of an extra member in each side, which means that if the other side includes Samdech Sihanouk, the State of Cambodia will also include another member. In this case, if Samdech Sihanouk becomes chairman, a State of Cambodia representative should become vice chairman. However, it is most regrettable that Samdech Sihanouk and his allies exploited the State of Cambodia's goodwill by claiming this violates the Jakarta joint statement. We ask: Who wants to alter the Jakarta joint statement? Did not the other side want to include Samdech Sihanouk into the SNC composition which was set at 12 members by the joint statement?

It is true the joint statement did not talk about electing a vice chairman; however, it also did not specify that Samdech Sihanouk should be chairman. Therefore, if Samdech Sihanouk, who is outside the national council, is to be made chairman, why the fear of letting the one already in the national council become vice chairman?

Therefore, if the other side wants to stick to the original version of the Jakarta joint statement, the State of Cambodia side is also resolute and will sincerely respect it. In other words, the SNC has 12 members and should proceed along the line of co-chairmanship or rotational chairmanship among the 12 members. This is also not the State of Cambodia's fault.

Everyone knows that the fact the State of Cambodia, which controls the entire territory and people, is willing to allot half the SNC composition to the other side, which has no territory and no people, is a great concession. This concession reflects the lofty consideration given to the vital interests of the Cambodian people who want to end the war as quickly as possible and have peace without Pol Pot. Only warmongers and those who want the Pol Pot clique's return will not accept the State of Cambodia's constructive proposal. It is true the State of Cambodia absolutely will not allow the Pol Pot clique to return and massacre the Cambodian people for a second time. Therefore, we would like to remind people that if the other side really puts the Cambodian people's interest above everything else, it should stops raising the chairmanship issue as an obstacle to the work of the SNC and should instead cooperate in solving urgent issues the Cambodian people and the world have been waiting for. This is the voluntary cease-fire, the end of foreign military aid, and the dispatch of a delegation to attend the UN General Assembly.

This is the bridge leading to a comprehensive solution to the Cambodian problem, namely free and democratic general elections under international supervision. Otherwise, the civil war in Cambodia will go on and those who used to exploit the war, that is the genocidal Pol Pot clique, will seize power through force. History will not forgive those who pave the way for Pol Pot's return.

Diplomats Discuss Emergence of Chea Sim

BK2510083890 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 25 Oct 90 pp 6, 7

[Article by James Pringle in Phnom Penh: "Hardliners Outflank Hun Sen"]

[Text] A French medical team organising English and French lessons in an eastern Cambodian province has had to abandon its efforts on the orders of local Communist Party officials. They apparently fear "contaminating" foreign influences.

Elsewhere, foreign doctors are arriving at hospitals to find the Cambodian staff missing: they are attending compulsory political lectures. In the capital, new official directives seeking to limit contacts between foreigners and Cambodians have been introduced.

Some Cambodians worry about being seen with foreigners in public places like restaurants. "It's best to keep a low profile for the present," said one liberal-minded official who recently lost his job.

As negotiations for peace in Cambodia bog down in a welter of recrimination between the warring factions, a new tougher leadership has taken over the reins of power in Phnom Penh, and is cracking down on political liberalisation. The move to a more conservative Marxism was perhaps inevitable, given the ascendancy of hardliners in the two principal Asian communist states, China and Vietnam, whose leaders are appalled by the collapse of socialism in East Europe and feel threatened by it.

Political developments in Cambodia mirror those in neighbouring Vietnam. Though Hanoi has withdrawn almost all its troops from Cambodia, it still exercises a strong influence here, particularly through party-to-party relations.

In Vietnam, a collegiate leadership dominated by conservatives is trying to achieve economic liberalisation while retaining rigid political control—a combustible formula that led to the Tiananmen massacre in China last year. The pereceived threat from liberalising winds elsewhere in the communist bloc had brought Beijing and Hanoi more close together than at any time since the Chinese attacked Vietnam in early 1979. China's aim then was to "punish" the Vietnamese for invading Cambodia to drive out the murderous Khmer Rouge regime of Pol Pot.

Now, Phnom Penh's high-profile, reformist young prime minister, Hun Sen, who represents the Vietnam-backed regime in the nowstalled negotiations for peace with the other Cambodian factions, including the Khmer Rouge, has been outflanked by hardliners. He has lost influence internally, according to East European and Soviet envoys. This has led to the emergence of Chea Sim, an enigmatic figure who, like the 39-year-old Hun Sen, is himself a former Khmer Rouge. Chea Sim is chairman of the National Assembly and number two in the politburo of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party (KPRP), the single permitted political party.

A 60-year-old former Buddhist monk, Chea Sim is not opposed to the free-wheeling economic laissez-faire which has transformed Phnom Penh in the past two years, with many new cars, motorcycles and consumer goods available for those who can pay despite burgeoning inflation. But rather than open up the political process, he prefers to strengthen discipline within the party for electoral battles that may lie ahead in any possible peace settlement worked out by the five permanent members of the UN Security Council.

"Chea Sim is the strongman of the regime now," said an East European diplomat. "Hun Sen and his reformers have seriously lost ground."

"Now you have hardliners in power in Beijing, Hanoi and Phnom Penh," added one West European envoy who is a frequent visitor.

Paradoxically, Chea Sim is relatively popular, because he is seen as having distanced himself from the Vietnamese, who are only slightly more acceptable to many rural Cambodians than the Khmer Rouge.

He is said to be deeply religious—quite a feat considering the Khmer Rouge, whom he served, destroyed many temples. They also forced monks to labour in the ricefields during their rule when up to one million Cambodians died. Presumably he kept his religion to himself then, as a Khmer Rouge official in the eastern zone bordering Vietnam.

In the past six months, Chea Sim has filled most government and party positions with people loyal to him, diplomats here say. The hardliners are said to be concerned that Hun Sen gave too much ground in peace negotiations with the opposition coalition headed by exiled former ruler Prince Norodom Sihanouk, while receiving little in return. And perhaps Hun Sen also developed just too high a profile for the taste of Chea Sim and figurehead party secretary-general Heng Samrin.

Some envoys worry that, with hardliners in control in Phnom Penh, the snarled peace talks will proceed even more slowly in future. The hardliners are made nervous by talk of a UN presence, dismantling of their regime, free elections and a multi-party system, they say.

The ideological aspects of the crackdown have troubled some foreign relief agencies working here, most of which have sought international aid and support for the Phnom Penh regime in the past. Some voluntary agency officials say their work has been adversely affected.

"There is a good side and a dark side to the Phnom Penh government," one relief agency official said here. The "good side," he added, was the re-assertion of a Cambodian identity since Vietnam withdrew last year. The "dark side" was the hardliners' belief that "people have to be controlled." "There is no state terror, but the government puts 'frighteners' on people," he said.

The case most often cited is that of Ung Phan, the transport minister arrested in June for allegedly attempting to form a "liberal democratic" party. Though he is now only in a kind of open detention—he has been seen in restaurants—a number of people hauled in with him are in Phnom Penh T-3 high security prison, diplomats say.

Chea Sim is unlike other former eastern zone Khmer Rouge who occupy the majority of top positions in Phnom Penh, such as Hun Sen himself and the colourless Heng Samrin. He did not cross into Vietnam for sanctuary during the viciously bloodly internal Khmer Rouge feuds that preceded the Vietnamese invasion, diplomats say.

At the time of the Vietnamese invasion, he withdrew to a remote area in eastern Cambodia, envoys say. Rather than fight him and his residual forces, the Vietnamese did a deal. He became minister of the interior in the early Eighties when he built a countrywide power base. It is this web of contacts he is exploiting now.

"Chea Sim is a nationalist, populist, traditionalist and a pragmatist," said one foreign diplomat. "He is very wise, does not speak much, thinks a lot, and he is certainly not a cosmopolitan like the reformers."

"The hardliners were ready to go along with Hun Sen as long as it appeared he might get something from the West," said one East European diplomat here. "But concessions by the Americans such as their decision to talk to Vietnam on Cambodia may have come too late to save him."

For all the failings of the Phnom Penh regime—and despite economic liberalisation, this is still an authoritarian one party state—it is not to be compared with the Khmer Rouge, diplomats here agree.

"Maybe this regime is not so good, but it is the best Cambodians have had for 15, maybe 20 years," one East European diplomat said.

AFP: Battle for Siem Reap, Angkor Expected

BK2510101090 Hong Kong AFP in English 0946 GMT 25 Oct 90

[By Jean-Claude Chapon]

[Text] Siem Reap, Cambodia, Oct 25 (AFP)—Phnom Penh troops and Khmer Rouge guerrilla divisions are preparing for a dry-season confrontation that threatens to engulf the decaying Angkor Temple complex in this northwestern province.

The military build-up comes as stalled peace talks reopen the military option and guerrillas are rearming and attacking points within 20 kilometres (12 miles) of the provincial capital, a Phnom Penh source said. Government forces are determined to defend to the last the temples that the Khmer people revere as symbols of nationhood and past glories, the source said.

"If we were to lose control of Angkor, it would be a catastrophe for us because it is such an important symbol for our people," said Om Phal, vice-president of the regional administration, with civil and military duties.

The provincial capital, Siem Reap, only four kilometres (two miles) from the temple grounds, is the target of a guerrilla strategy, according to the provincial official. He said resistance forces, strengthened by two elite Khmer Rouge divisions, have been stockpiling munitions in preparation for the dry season, which begins in the coming weeks.

Frustrated with the current stalemate of talks aimed at bringing peace to Cambodia, both sides are preparing to renew hostilities so that "while the negotiators negotiate, the fighters fight," he said. "We are preparing our own offensive against guerrilla positions," said Mr. Om Phal. "The other side is also getting ready."

Provincial authorities say 3,000 resistance troops control a swath of territory in the north bordering Thailand, most of them Khmer Rouge guerrillas led by Ta Mok, one of the Marxist faction's most-feared commanders. The faction is grouped in a resistance alliance with the non-communist followers of former Cambodian monarch Prince Norodom Sihanouk and the backers of the country's former prime minister, Son Sann.

According to Western human rights groups here, guerrillas are operating 50 kilometres (30 miles) to the east of the town of Siem Reap. They launched an offensive there less than a month ago and Phnom Penh brought in Soviet advisors to monitor the situation, Western sources said.

The Soviet Union and Vietnam are the principal backers of the Phnom Penh regime, installed in January 1979 after the overthrow of the Khmer Rouge by invading Vietnamese troops.

The Angkor Temple complex contains about 400 monuments of varying architectural merit constructed during the 11th and 12th centuries in 300 square kilometres (120 square miles) of dense forest.

Angkor has been abandoned during 20 years of war in Cambodia, and fears of more damage prompted the warring factions to declare it a non-combat zone at a June meeting in Tokyo, which was boycotted by the Khmer Rouge.

"Above all we fear destruction or loss in combat because there is no way we will surrender the zone which is very well defended against attack," Mr. Om Phal said.

The recent rainy season devastated roads leading to guerrilla positions in the north and Phnom Penh forces have already begun to rebuild them, he said.

Phnom Penh forces in the province under General Sopheap, at 31 the youngest officer of his rank in the army, have been cleaning up for months without tangible results. "We operate during the day, but are forced to stop at night," said Mr. Om Phal. Negotiations to resolve the 12-year civil war are currently blocked and have reopened the military option, he said.

The warring factions adopted in Jakarta in September a U.N.-brokered peace plan involving the establishment of a Supreme National Council to embody Cambodian sovereignty during a transition period leading to general elections. But the council has yet to be established, because Phnom Penh rejects Prince Sihanouk as president unless Premier Hun Sen is offered the vice-presidency.

(In Bangkok, the faction loyal to Prince Sihanouk said the guerrillas must "force the Phnom Penh regime to come to the negotiating table." "Military actions are required in order to obtain peace, because the Phnom Penh regime is a communist one," it said in a statement.)

Meanwhile, concern over the fate of the ancient temple complex is growing. UNESCO, the UN cultural organisation, is to dispatch a fact-finding mission to the zone at the end of this year to estimate damage and the cost of repairs.

VONADK Says Boat Convoy Ambushed in Pursat

BK2510015190 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 24 Oct 90

[Text] On 10 October, the Vietnamese enemy and puppets gathered 150 boatloads of their troops from Pursat, Reang Til, Kompong Luong, and Krakor, backed by multiple rocket launchers, in an attempt to oppose us along the Pursat River in Moung District, on Moung-Pursat battlefield [Pursat Province]. However, we ambushed them at Neak Ta Thvea, Prek Krabau, and below Boeng Khna and sank five boats with their cargo of weapons and material. We killed or wounded a number of Vietnamese enemies and puppet soldiers.

Indonesia

Alatas Calls for Quick Settlement of SNC Issue

BK2510074290 Hong Kong AFP in English 0722 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Text] Jakarta, Oct 25 (AFP)—Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas Thursday called on the warring Cambodian factions to quickly settle the remaining issue of a national council to represent Cambodia at an international peace conference planned for the end of this year. "I hope and call on the Cambodian parties not to waste time... Meet soon, at wherever they can agree, to overcome this problem," Mr. Alatas told a weekly press briefing here.

In September, leaders of the warring Cambodian parties—the tripartite Cambodian resistance coalition and the rival Vietnam-installed government in Phnom Penh—agreed to form a Supreme National Council (SNC) to represent Cambodian sovereignty until a U.N.-supervised free poll is held. However, differences have risen over the person to head the SNC and the need for a deputy head. "The difference of opinions is important especially for the Cambodian parties but in reality they are not fundamental," Mr. Alatas said.

He said the world would go on, and the international community has been calling for the speedy reconvening of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia (PICC), which was suspended in September last year after the warring factions failed to agree on a power-sharing arrangement. The SNC is expected to represent the Cambodians at a reconvened conference, a forum co-chaired by Indonesia and France.

Mr. Alatas said he planned to consult with his French counterpart Roland Dumas in Paris on Monday to agree on "steps we will take in moving towards and preparing for a reconvened PICC at the ministerial level." He said he hoped the PICC could be reconvened by end of this year. The minister said the ministerial conference would be preceded by a working meeting at senior official level, probably in Jakarta, and a convening of the Coordination Committee of the PICC, also at senior official level.

Alatas on Portuguese Criticism on East Timor

BK2510143190 Hong Kong AFP in English 1409 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Text] Jakarta, Oct 25 (AFP)—The United Nations involvement in a visit planned by Portuguese parliamentarians to East Timor next year was needed for objectivity, Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said here Thursday. "We put great store in having two delegations instead of only the Portuguese parliamentary delegation... so that we will have greater objectivity," Mr. Alatas told a press briefing.

Under the auspices of UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, Indonesian and Portuguese UN representatives have agreed to an observation visit next year by Portuguese parliamentarians to Lisbon's former colony of East Timor. They also agreed that a UN delegation appointed by Mr. Perez de Cuellar would visit East Timor in tandem with the Portuguese MPs. Negotiations for the visit were still proceeding.

Lisbon severed diplomatic ties with Indonesia shortly after Jakarta declared East Timor its newest province in 1976. Indonesian troops intervened in a civil war in East Timor after the Portuguese colonial administration's hasty withdrawal in 1975. The United Nations still recognises Portugal as the administering power in East Timor.

Indonesia has been misrepresented in Portugal in the past 12 years, Mr. Alatas said, adding that he doubted whether the visiting parliamentarians would "have the political courage to draw their conclusion" by the end of the visit.

"Frankly, our hope is whatever they see, they will objectively report what they see, both the pluses and the minuses...," Mr. Alatas said. "Of course, there would be perhaps some other things that they do not like to see—fine, as long as it is factual and not exaggerated."

The minister said he believed the delegation would see a situation that was "entirely different" from what the Portuguese press depicted.

However, Mr. Alatas said negotiations for the visit had been marred by problems caused by the Portuguese and added that Lisbon disparaged Indonesia at every available opportunity. If that disparagement continued, Mr. Alatas said, "we may come to a point where we will need to review our approach towards finding a solution."

AFP Says Suharto Not Ruling Out Sixth Term

BK2510140390 Hong Kong AFP in English 1354 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Text] Jakarta, Oct 25 (AFP)—Indonesian President Suharto Thursday did not rule out being re-elected for a sixth term in office in 1993, but said that the question was not for him to decide. "It is not up to me. There is the election system," Mr. Suharto said in reply to a question whether or not he would stand for office again after his current five-year term ends. He was speaking to members of the Swiss-based World Economic Forum which had been holding two days of mainly closed-door discussion with officials here.

The statement added further confusion on his intentions after 1993 amidst a debate on presidential succession, sparked ironically by a biography last year in which he was quoted as saying his 1988 re-election might be his last because of his age. In October last year, however, he warned that he would not [be] forced out of power by unconstitutional means.

Mr. Suharto, 69, rose to power in 1967 after leading the army to quash a communist-backed coup attempt two years earlier. He has since been reelected four times virtually unchallenged.

Earlier in his speech he assured the forum, comprising mainly businessmen, that there should be no doubt about the political stability in Indonesia. Everything had its system, from the government, the national leadership "and even the much talked about issue abroad of succession," he said.

Philippines

Council Submits Final Bases Conversion Plan

HK2510033790 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 25 Oct 90 pp 1, 6

[By Anthony L. Cuaycong]

[Text] The Joint Legislative-Executive Bases Council (JLEBC) yesterday finally submitted its comprehensive program on the U.S. military installations in the country to President Aquino.

As per the 35-page program provisions consonant with Government's objective of piloting the country to newly industrialized status by the turn of the century, the proposed civil aviation complex at Clark Air Base and the maritime industrial complex at Subic Naval Base are set to transform the baselands into world-class facilities at par with similar installations in the Asia-Pacific region.

The conversion program targets the operation and development of Clark into an international passenger terminal and an international transshipment point for air cargo in the Asia-Pacific rim, as well as a shipment point for goods produced in the planned industrial estate, to be located adjacent to the complex.

The plan projects the creation of an additional 8,000 jobs by 1992, and expected to rise three times the following year with the institution of corollary activites. Starting in 1995, the construction of the complex will generate an estimated 9,000 jobs annually until year 2000.

According to consolidated projections, the entire project will cost some P [pesos] 19.06 billion, the bulk of which will be funded by the sale of military camps in Metro Manila currently occupied by the Armed Forces. President Aquino, through Joint Resolution No. 10, is empowered to effect the sale of these AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] installations.

The planned industrial estate inside Clark will be geared towards export-oriented and airport-dependent industries and will house the Philippine Aerospace Complex, which will engage in aircraft repair, manufacture of parts and assembly of helicopter and other light aircraft, and the rehabilitation and upgrading of heavy aircraft. Project cost is estimated at P6 billion.

The maritime industrial complex, on the other hand, will consist of ship repair and ship building facilities, with ship parts fabrication, a container and cargo port, a fuel depot, and an industrial support complex.

The support complex will house five industries related to ship port and repair operations to wit:

—production of industrial gases;
—light steel industry;
—welding electrode rod industry;
—cutting tool bit and machine tool industry; and
—manufacture of container vans

Further, a petroleum, oil, and lubriciants depot is targetted to augment the Philippines' strategic reserve depot for oil products.

The construction of the complex is expected to generate around 79,000 jobs over a 10-year period, at an aggregate cost of P5 billion.

The program's proposal for the John Hay Air Station focuses on forest protection and tourism development, while the Wallace Air Station is to be used by the AFP for communciation and air space defense purposes.

Apart from this, the Camp O'Donnel Transmitter Station and the San Miguel Naval Communication Station will be converted for tourism, housing and agricultural development purposes.

Taken with other complementary projects, including those concerning the institution of utilities and infrastructure necessary for the areas' development, the total cost of the comprehensive conversion program is placed at a staggering P158.7 billion. Of the amount, P65.45 billion is set to be directly financed from government coffers, either through programmed appropriations or through the generation of additional revenues slated specifically for the conversion scheme. The remainder will have to come from new money inflows from the private sector.

In this light, JLEBC chairman Jose Abueva told newsmen the most crucial elements in instilling confidence among investors in the program are Government's:

—institution of a more favorable investment climate;
—political will and skill and management capacity;
—ability to raise the required funding;
—skill to resolve conflicts over turf and converge conflicting interests;
—flexibility in overcoming "self-defeating" regulations; and
—firmness in resisting patronage pressures.

"Government must enact some vital and urgent legislation to improve chances of success in implementing the conversion program," Mr Abueva argued. To this end, Mrs Aquino has certified in Congress the passage of a measure creating the Philippine Baselands Development Authority, tasked with overseeing the implementation of the conversion program, as well as Joint Resolution No. 10.

It must be noted that the conversion program's formulation and implementation is premised on a complete U.S. withdrawal in 1991. This being so, a government official told BUSINESS WORLD the program "might not be an effective bargaining chip in the coming bases talks, as the U.S. definitely cannot leave by 1991, with or without an agreement.

The official also pointed to earlier statements by Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus that "Subic is open for discussion, but we want Clark by 1991." "That's already a weak link," the official said.

Senator Gives Assurance on Plan

HK2510130190 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 25 Oct 90

[By Cesar Chavez from the Senate]

[Text] Senator Leticia Ramos-Shahani, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, gave an assurance on the implementation of the conversion plan for the commercialization of the U.S. military bases in the country by next year. In a news conference, Shahani said that the Philippine bases committee's plan was ready in case no agreement between the two parties was reached in the next round of negotiations. However, Shahani said that the said plan would be useless if the Philippine and U.S. panels agree to form a new agreement. Although the Philippines would need a 168 million peso fund to implement the said plan, Shahani said that she believed that the government would be able to fund the conversions of Subic and Clark Airbase, toward an integrated development area.

Reportage on Nationwide Strike Continues

Four Killed, 17 Buses Burned

HK2410134990 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1300 GMT 24 Oct 90

[Text] Seventeen buses have been burned since three o'clock this morning. The latest burning occurred at the highway leading to Carmona, Cavite where a service bus of Motorola Philippines was set on fire. According to the driver and other companions, they were stopped by several armed men. Two Baliwag Transit buses were burned before noon in Bulacan, where a gun battle occurred which resulted in the killing of two New People's Army rebels and wounding of four soldiers. Other vehicles burned were an MVE [expansion unknown] taxi; a Victory Liner bus in Orani, Bataan; JAM [expansion unknown] Trans in Sto. Tomas, Batangas; Dagupan Bus in Tarlac; a cargo truck in Port Area, Manila; FBC [expansion unknown] Transit in Sta. Mesa, Manila; Saulog Transit in Cavite; Mc [expansion unknown] Liner in Bonifacio Avenue in Marikina; Filtransit in Malabon; DMTC [expansion unknown] bus in Tangyong, Marikina; two Del Monte buses in Misamis Oriental; and another Saulog Transit bus in Cavite in which the driver and conductor were stabbed and killed. Nineteen bus companies decided to suspend their operations.

Senators Comment on Strike

HK2410135790 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1300 GMT 24 Oct 90

[Text] The Senate warned of continuing violence and unrest until 1992 if the government cannot resolve the crisis facing the country. The representatives of the upper house stressed the need for a decisive leadership to match the worsening situation. They directly blamed the present workers' strike on Malacanang because of its refusal to shoulder the oil price increase until the end of the year.

Senate minority leader Juan Ponce Enrile said the government can do this through the Oil Price Stabilization Fund. The senator cited the sudden fall in price of Dubai crude oil and said that had the government listened, this widespread protest would have been avoided. Enrile expressed his fear of a stalemate between the government and the insurgents. He also questioned the government's lack of initiative and sincerity to talk to rightist rebels like renegade Army Colonel Gringo Honasan.

While, Senators Aquilino Pimentel, Senate minority leader Juan Ponce Enrile, Senator Joseph Estrada expressed sadness, Senator Sotero Laurel said the government should grant the workers' demand saying the Aquino government should grant the organized labor groups' demand for a 38-peso wage hike to prevent the launching of more protests.

Senator Estrada, on the other hand, supported the nation's strike by the workers and cautioned them not to cause serious violence.

Senate President Jovito Salonga, for his part, said he is not convinced by Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos' statement that the leftists are responsible for the nation's strike:

[Begin Salonga recording in English] The left was involved very deeply in this strike. I would like to believe that, but this is not so. In any event, whether the left is involved or not, I deplore the violence. [end recording]

Guard on Oil Facilities Lowered

HK2510032790 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan in Tagalog 0300 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Text] Soldiers began to withraw from essential installations as threats from strikers weakened. Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos said soldiers assigned to guard oil facilities and other installations can now leave.

Meanwhile, a police report said eight men who attempted to burn a bus south of Manila were arrested. Some strikers who stayed overnight in front of the Senate building are now leaving.

Labor Leaders: Strike To Continue

HK2510032990 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 25 Oct 90 pp 1, 6

[By staff members Joey Caburnida and Booma Cruz]

[Text] Militant strikers burned at least 17 buses and four people were killed yesterday as workers began a nationwide strike intended to pressure the government to approve a P38 across-the-board wage increase, among other demands.

Labor leaders said at least three million workers nationwide—one million in Metro Manila—joined a strike that affected more than 1,000 establishments, paralyzed operations in several government agencies, and stranded commuters.

The strike, they said, will continue until the workers get their demands. The warning prompted the Department of Education, Culture and Sports (Decs) to suspend classes at all levels again today in Metro Manila and the affected provinces.

In violent confrontations between the strikers and law enforcers, two policemen were injured and 53 protesters, including three suspected members of the communist terrorist squad Alex Boncayao Brigade (ABB), were arrested. As violence heightened toward midday, police tracked down strike leaders, arresting Medardo Roda, chairman of the militant transport group Piston.

Defense Secretary Ramos went on air accusing the communist National Democratic Front (NDF) of taking advantage of the strike and fomenting anarchy.

Labor Secretary Ruben Torres met union leaders to ask them to withdraw from the strike. He assured them that the government would consider measures that would supplement the P17 wage increase the wage board for Metro Manila had approved for workers earning P125 daily and less.

Torres raised the prospect of an across-the-board cost of living allowance, higher tax exemptions, removal of withholding taxes and other incentives. He promised even to elevate some of the workers' demands to the President and Congress. But the workers were firm on a P38 raise.

Most of the strikers belonged to the Labor Advisory and Consultative Council.

The moderate Trade Union Congress of the Philippines (TUCP) stayed out but has not discounted the possibility of joining.

Democrito Mendoza, TUCP chairman, said his group would exhaust the last legal remedy to break the impasse over the wage issue. Mendoza said he would go to the National Wages and Productivity Commission (NWPC) to appeal the new wage order, which retained the P17 increase but expanded its coverage to workers earning more than the minimum wage (P89 in Metro Manila) but not more than P125.

At the justice department, Secretary Franklin Drilon, after conferring with Defense Secretary Ramos, announced that charges would be filed against the strikers who resorted to violence in yesterday's strike.

"We asked the law enforcement agencies to gather evidence against the strikers and present them to this department," said Drilon. Drilon and Ramos said the strikers might be charged with rebellion or inciting to sedition, depending on the evidence.

At the Western Police District [WPD], Col. [Colonel] Ernesto Diokno, WPD superintendent, said that in Manila alone police seized 152 explosives while dispersing strikers at North Harbor and along Quirino Ave., near Pedro Gil St. During the violent dispersal of strikers there, two Manila policemen were shot and seriously wounded.

In Kalookan City, police arrested several strikers and found 13 bags of homemade bombs (pillboxes) from them and on the streets.

In Metro Manila and nearby provinces, at least 17 buses and a taxi were set on fire. A bus driver and a conductor of Saulog Transit who refused to join the strike were killed and their bus burned by unknown men.

Transportation Secretary Oscar Orbos condemned the incidents. "By disrupting the normal flow of land transport through violent means, these militant groups have only isolated themselves from the people," Orbos said.

In Orani, Bataan, men suspected to be communist terrorists burned a Victory liner bus. They did not harm the passengers, who included two soldiers.

In Angeles City, about 1,000 workers went on strike at noon to protest the recent oil price increase and demand a wage increase for themselves.

Two bus companies in Lucena City—Batangas-Laguna-Tayabas Bus Co. and Tritran—grounded their fleets of 300 buses all together.

Thirty People Reported Arrested

HK2510062590 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 0100 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Text] The nationwide strike marks its second day. Rey Timbol reports:

[Begin recording] The extensive nationwide strike is now on its second day. Its purpose is to demand the 38-peso minimum wage increase and to condemn the oil price hike this year. According to reports from the Armed Forces of the Philippines, Western Police District, and militant organizations, 30 people have been arrested from various parts of Metro Manila, including Medardo Roda of PISTON [United Organization of Drivers Nationwide]. Fifteen passenger buses were in the record list of violent actions, several civilians and authorities were hurt, explosives were confiscated in and out of Metro Manila. Metro Manila residents were partially affected by the nationwide strike. [sentence as heard] Transportation flow was normal and authorities immediately responded to peace and order calls. [end recording]

Striker Suspected of Murder

HK2510060390 Manila DWIZ Radio News 882 in Tagalog 0400 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Text] One of the arrested strikers in the nationwide strike is suspected of killing Pasang-Masda [Federation of Manila Suburbs Driver's Association] President Oscar Lazaro. Western Police District [WPD] Operations Bureau Chief Major Venerando Minas made this disclosure. He said that the suspect, Graciano Mangalintal, a KADENA [Youth for Democracy and Nationalism] member, has great similiarity with the composite sketch of Lazaro's assassin. Manglintal denied Minas' accusation. The suspect went through a tactical interrogation. WPD operatives arrested Manglintal after a fierce fight in Gagalangin, Metro Manila. They confiscated from him a Molotov cocktail. A charge of illegal possession of explosives will be filed against him.

Military To Provide Security

HK2510060790 Manila DWIZ Radio News 882 in Tagalog 0400 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Text] The military will give security to public vehicles in Metro Manila and its neighboring provinces. DWIZ learned this from Brigadier General Emiliano Templo. This move is to allay drivers' fears that they will be the next victims of violence. General Templo said they will intensify measures that will prevent violence, which has caused fear among the people. According to him, they will correct the lack of action in yesterday's nationwide strike. Furthermore, he attributed the burning of public vehicles to failure to deploy security forces in remote areas.

Military Cites 'Weak Points'

HK2510105090 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Italicized portions in English]

[Text] General Emiliano Templo, a member of the General Battle Staff at Camp Aguinaldo clarified today that not all violent acts yesterday were perpetrated by participants in the nationwide strike [welgang bayan]. In an interview with Deo Macalma he said NPA [New People's Army] members infiltrated the labor groups and were responsible for the burning of 17 vehicles.

Templo said although the military tried hard to help the public, they also had some shortcomings. Here is General Templo's explanation of the military's weaknesses in quelling the nationwide strike launched by the May First Movement as well as other groups.

[Begin recording] [Templo] Yesterday we learned about the weakness of our preparations. Our preparations for yesterday were *to provide security in usually traveled routes. But in those far-away, lonely routes of buses* that is where we were lacking security and that is why the bus burning incidents took place there.

[Macalma] General, you mentioned your weak points. What are these weaknesses which may be avoided in future incidents?

[Templo] That is what I said. There were bus routes which were very long and we were unable to deploy security immediately. *But today, based on the experiences yesterday,* the NCRDC [National Capital Region Defense Command] and PC-CapCom [Philippine Constabulary-Capital Regional Command] and Metropolitan Police Force have already sent security forces earlier today. [end recording]

Military Terms Explained

HK2510033690 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 25 Oct 90 p 6

[Editorial: "Military terms, what they mean"]

[Text] Because of the Welgang Bayan [nationwide strike], tri-media has been using a lot of military terms. First and foremost is "defcon," short for "defense readiness condition," which is simply a code number or a word indicating the readiness position of a unit for actual operations or exercises.

The second army term that civilians are now familiar with is "alert," which is just another word for defense readiness condition. There are three alerts: white, blue and red. White means that 25% of the forces must stay on the base; blue, 50%; and red stands for 100%. The popular belief is that red alert means, stand by for communist attack. This is because the Reds were the traditional enemy. Since the downfall of the authoritarian regime, however, military coups (a euphemism for mutinies) have attempted more uprisings than the communist rebels. So military alerts are often states of readiness against segments of the military itself. Last but not least, are alerts during demonstrations or strikes. The purpose of all alerts is to protect the public and to enforce law and order.

During the demonstrations and strikes, the first and foremost task of the armed forces is to protect the right of the demonstrators and strikers to conduct legal and peaceful rallies. The right to peaceful assembly is guaranteed by our laws. Constitutionally, the Armed Forces is the protector of our people and the state.

No group, however, has the right to intimidate others to rally to their cause, no matter how meritorious their cause may be. Not even the government has that right. Striking drivers have the right not to drive their vehicles. But not to obstruct traffic, kill drivers, or destroy the vehicles of those who do not sympathize with their strike. That is anarchy.

Legal strikes should be protected. But the public should be protected from illegal strikes and from strikers who take the law in their hands. Ours is a government of laws, not men. Reason, not force, should prevail. It is the good of the public, and not any particular segment of society, that must prevail.

Strike Trying To Repeat History

HK2510033190 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 25 Oct 90 pp 1, 6

["Analysis" column by Amando Doronila: "Welgang Bayan (nationwide strike): The folly of recreating history"]

[Text] The Welgang Bayan yesterday failed to create the extensive paralysis of economic activity that it had been billed to achieve. But what is disturbing is the pattern of apparently orchestrated violence that accompanied the strike in many parts of the country.

In Manila, as well as in several cities across the country, 17 buses were burned. By early count, four people died in the protests, and four others were injured. The idea behind the burning of the buses, especially those travelling into Manila, was to intimidate public transport into suspending their trips. The scenario in Manila was repeated in the provinces.

It is not clear what groups were responsible for this pattern of violence, although there are reports linking the actions either to the ultra-Right rebel soldiers or to the ultra-Left. The argument is that in fomenting unrest during unsettled conditions, these groups can promote their objective of plunging the country into a crisis and overthrowing the constitutional system.

Given that there is no hard evidence, I am not prepared to make any judgment about who are responsible. But what seems clear is that there is an attempt to recreate or mimic history by recomposing the scenario of unrest of the 1970s leading to the declaration of emergency by President Marcos in 1972 or some form of political change.

Karl Marx has said that the first time history repeats itself it is a tragedy and the second time, it becomes a farce. History actually never exactly repeats itself because it is impossible to replicate the context in which events took place or reproduce every incident. Thus, any social group that aims to benefit from the unrest by trying to mimic the events of that past is doomed to fail in its enterprise. Mimicry will not produce the outcome of plunging the nation into an irreversible crisis that would favor these groups unless all the elements that produced crisis in the past were summoned back into life.

What we witnessed yesterday—the burning of tires with their noxious smell, the marches in the streets, and the burning of buses—did take place in the streets of Manila in the late 1960s and the early 1970s when the nation was in a state of ferment of change. Even the issues were the same—the protest against the rise in oil prices and the rise of prices of essential commodities that followed it.

It seemed yesterday as though one were watching an old film in which clips were suspended to bring back memories of the past. But that is all. Oil price rises, protest marches, strikes and burning of buses and tires are not sufficient factors to recreate the upheaval of the 1970s. The context of the crisis of the 1970s was that there was widespread indignation against the Marcos regime, forcing it to declare martial law to resist the pressure for change swelling from below.

There is no widespread anger against President Aquino today, although there is widespread disillusionment and frustration over her failure to provide decisive and visionary leadership to this nation during this critical period of transition. Anger and hatred are different elemental forces from disenchantment. That is why, even though the public satisfaction rating of the President and her government has sunk to rock bottom, the people are not receptive to the seductive call for revolution or coup d'etat. They are still willing to give the present political system, despite the incompetence of the government and the defects of the system, a longer try until they can effect leadership change through the constitutional process.

No doubt, militants of the Left and the Right will always fish in troubled waters. But if they try to recreate history by using the patterns which in the past lead to crisis and upheaval, then they are getting the wrong signals. They are trapped in patterns and the illusion that the world does not change. The country in ferment in the 1960s and the 1970s is a different country in ferment at the final decade of this century. There was a clamor for change in the 1960s and 1970s, and there is a clamor for change today, but the issues from which this clamor flows are not similar.

It takes a lot more than burning tires and buses and strikes, not to mention tired ideas, to force this nation into an upheavel. The radicals of the Right and the Left using the oil issue and the economic crisis to intensify civil turmoil are no better in the impoverishment of their strategy than the RAM [Reform the Armed Forces Movement] and the Marcos loyalists in their ceaseless, though unimaginative, effort to topple the government.

As confirmed by the Davide Commission report on the failed coups, the fatal error of these adventurist enterprises is that the coup makers have irrevocably believed in the assumption that if they could recreate the "people power" phenomenon and summon it to their cause, they can successfully topple the government which they unmistakenly believe to have been installed by them. This notion is a reinterpretation of history and a distortion of historical facts to suit dogma.

Edsa [Epifanio de los Santos Avenue], as well all know now, cannot be resurrected. It was a unique event in the history of this nation. It can never be repeated, although there are many who still cling to the notion that, if some of the elements of Edsa were recreated, then they could harness the elemental social forces that brought down the Marcos regime.

The tragedy of impatient social forces in this country, whether they belong to the Right or the Left, is that in their unswerving adherence to dogma, they have become victims of reductionism and simplistic reinterpretation of history.

The inevitable consequence is that events refuse to follow the blueprints of history being reenacted and reconstructed in the streets today. They follow their own logic and they disobey the biddings of the puppet masters who try to funnel events into prefabricated molds. It will take a new configuration of events to plunge this nation into an upheaval, but it is certain this constellation will not be a mimickry of the events of decades that now belong to the archives of time.

Enrile, Laurel Plan To Attend NSC Meeting

HK2410050190 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 24 Oct 90 p 10

[By Cris V. Paraso]

[Text] Senate Minority Leader Juan Ponce Enrile and Vice-President Salvador H. Laurel, secretary-general and president of the opposition Nacionalista Party, respectively, both said they will attend the National Security Council [NSC] meeting tomorrow upon the invitation of President Aquino.

In a statement, Sen. Enrile said: "Since the agenda of this meeting involves the national interest and well-being of the nation, I am therefore going to attend and participate in the meeting in spite of my political differences with the President."

He added that "as an elected public official, it is my primary duty to the Philippine people to help in finding ways and means in resolving our present economic, political and social problems."

Laurel

"I am going to attend the (NSC) meeting," said Mr Laurel in a statement, adding "he is glad" Mrs Aquino decided to convene the NSC.

The Vice-President's spokesman, Icasiano C. Gutierrez, said Mr Laurel is conducting consultations with the NP [Nationalista Party] central committee and representatives from the Citizens Crisis Forum and experts in international relations on the Middle East crisis, to shed light on possible issues that will be taken up in torrmow's meeting.

As this developed, Mrs Aquino moved for a united front in coming up with measures designed to arrest the negative impact of protracted hostilities in the Middle East.

"The Gulf crisis and its implications to our country should transcend all political differences," the Chief Executive argued. "Hence I invited opposition representatives to the NSC meeting"

Ileto, Gomez on Meeting Results

HK2510085190 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan in Tagalog 0540 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Excerpts of news briefing by National Security Adviser Rafael Ileto, moderated by Press Secretary Tomas Gomez III, with the Malacanang Press Corps at Malacanang Palace—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Gomez] Well as you all know we had the National Security Council [NSC] meeting this morning and it was presided over by the president with the principal briefing from Secretary Ileto. The major concerns that were addressed this morning after the briefing was made, dealt with our precarious energy supply, the shortage of foreign exchange, and the restiveness in various sectors of society.

I would like to request Secretary Ileto to now give us the opening statement, a description of what transpired this morning, and then we shall open the table for questions. I will attempt to respond to any human interest stories. Okay, please approach either of the two microphones we have in the front. [changes thought] Oh, I'm sorry, uh, Secretary Ileto, please.

[Ileto] Well, I'm glad to inform you that on the whole I think it was a successful meeting in the sense that we haven't had one for a long time and everybody, I assure you, everybody that sat there was looking forward to getting together and exchanging views for the good of the country and for the national interest. So, even if we stayed too long, I think we overstayed the time, it was well worth all the time we spent this morning. So, maybe, you can never tell, we could look forward to some other meetings of a similar nature and these are good indications as far as I'm concerned because it involves national security. Okay, now ask your questions.

[Vitug] Secretary, my name is Claude Vitug, I'm with ABS-CBN News. Senator Salonga said that the report you made, or the briefing that you gave the rest of the members of the cabinet and those that attended the NSC, should be published. Did you find anything that is supposed to be kept tight, and say that you shouldn't publish the briefing that you gave?

[Ileto] May I clarify your question. You said Senator Salonga said that it will be published?

[Vitug] It should be published.

[Ileto] I agree with him that it should be published. I think the people are entitled to know what the situation really is and so I agree with him.

[Rodriguez] Sir, Issa Rodriguez from Channel 4. Can you kindly enumerate for us the specific measures on which you have agreed?

[Ileto] Well, the three major subjects that we took up this morning are those that were reiterated by uh, [changes thought] you just mentioned a while ago. The energy situation, the precarious energy situation, and the shortage of foreign exchange plus, of course, the restlessness in various sectors of our society caused by this particular problem. So, they agreed that these are problems we have to addresss. And so, well, there was a briefing partly on the contingency plans, on how to implement this, like the energy shortage and the shortage of dollars, how to remedy that. Our finance secretary had his own briefing in that connection and the contingency plan was done also by Mr. de la Paz. So, there was mostly, all, I should say all of these ideas we discussed were agreed upon.

[Gomez] Yes, Amy [Pamintuan].

[Pamintuan] Sir, so can we be more specific? Are you going to ration fuel? Are you going to ration dollars? What were the suggestions made? How will we cope with the shortage of fuel, shortage of dollars? And did you discuss the coup, a possible coup, and the restiveness of certain sectors? What are the concrete measures or contingency plans only, even if they will not be implemented yet? What are these contingency plans?

[Ileto] Well, maybe the ideal, the best answer would be to get a copy of it. It's a long enumeration about four or five pages...

[Pamintuan] When, when...[butting in]

[ILeto] ...if I mention one. I said, it's just that for different scenarios there are naturally, [changes thought] we cannot say excatly what will happen. Whether the war will break or...

[Pamintuan] Okay, within this year can we expect rationing of fuel?

[Ileto] This is based on conditions as I said. Like scenario one, is there a condition for [changes thought], maybe there won't be any war at all in the Middle East. Maybe all these things will ease up, maybe the price of oil will drop down. So, this is one condition. Now, if there is a war tomorrow, if somebody squeezes the trigger and there's a war tomorrow, that's entirely another secenario, maybe there'll be rationing. So to answer your question, we have to have certain assumptions.

[Pamintuan] So, that's one of the contingency measures, rationing?

[Ileto] Those are contingency measures, what we would do under certain scenarios. I think they presented six or seven scenarios.

[Pamintuan] But, the oil prices are going down. Did you discuss that also?

[Gomez] Uh, they're not going down, they just went up two days ago.

[Pamintuan] Again?

[Ileto] Again. The situation fluctuates, the conditions fluctuate. So, the contingency plans are based on the different situations. See, so I cannot make a general statement on whether we will have rationing or not.

[Pamintuan] Uh, one last attempt. What about the suggestions of the oppposition, are they similar to the contingency plans of the cabinet?

[Gomez] Uh, if I may try to recall some of the suggestions which were submitted in writing, some of them are in fact being addressed already. Like for instance, there was talk about non-esential imports, that is being addressed. The deficit reduction and austerity, that is also being addressed. The only thing of course that we differ on is that Senator Laurel, ah, I'm sorry, Vice-president Laurel was again bringing up the possibility of reactivating the Bataan nuclear power plant. Uh, okay, next question.

[Lopa] Uh, good morning sir. Buddy Lopa from RPN News 9. Sir, I'd like to deal specifically with the Middle East crisis. Now, as of the moment, the Philippines has not issued any condemnation against what Iraq has done in Kuwait or anything, not that we are sensitive to their belief, we have remained neutral.

[Gomez] Uh, let me correct you. That is not true. The Philippines has as a matter of fact condemned, in line with the statement of the United Nations, and this was reported today by Secretary Manglapus, an act which he performed while he was in the United Nations.

[Lopa] Thank you sir. Anyway, going on to the Middle East crisis again sir. In the event of a shooting war, what does the Philipines do? Do we take sides? Do we side with the United Nations, do we remain neutral? What do we do in the event of a shooting war?

[Ileto] Are you asking me? Well, the basic policies that we are supposed to pursue on an international character like this is to go with the decision of the United Nations. So we will abide, most likely, with the decision of the United Nations. As to how stringent we'll follow it, or how relaxed, will depend upon factors that affect our national interest. Right now, as the secretary of Foreign Affairs says, we have, instead of having sixty thousand in Iraq and Kuwait, six thousand overseas Filipino overseas workers [as heard], we only have now about two thousand left. Now, that will affect, actually, implemeneting provisions of the UN resolutions. We will adjust that according to our needs.

[Lopa] Now, in abiding by UN policies and decisions, does this mean, or is this tantamount to actually condemning Iraq or taking sides against Iraq?

[Ileto] Well it is not a question of condemning or taking sides. The UN resolution does not say we condemn, we just follow certain rules that are being enuunciated by the resolution, like embargos, all of those things. It is not required that we condemn any nation. I don't think so.

[Gomez] Well, let me reiterate that because much has been said about the difference between the word deplore and condemn. And as a matter of fact, when Iraq invaded Kuwait, the Philippines officially deplored it and according to Secretary Manglapus, the meaning of the word deplore does not differ very much from the meaning of the word condemn in so far as the dictionary was concerned. But in any case, for the peace of mind of those, not reflected by the gentleman here, because this has been asked in the past. [sentence as heard] Senator, I'm sorry, Secretary Manglapus reported to the NSC meeting this morning that he did in fact, on behalf of the Philippines, issue the word condemn when he was in the United Nations. Perhaps it would help us if I pointed out a couple of things that were brought about by Senate

President Salonga, that met with unanimity. For instance, the fact that we should level with the public and tell the truth, is something that has been accepted. Especially after Secretary Ileto came out with his briefing. The other one that he did mention was that since we have to meet the contingency of a worst case scenario, he was already asking the executive to come up with what are the legislative measures that we would need to meet these contingencies if in fact they are not still embodied in law, so that they could possibly act on it right away. This was an expression of support echoed by Senate President Salonga which I think is one of the hallmarks of this meeting.

The other one of course will be subject to what happens in the future, and that is the one which Senator Salonga favored which recommended the participation of the Philippines in Saudi Arabia by sending a medical and humanitarian team. Okay, let's continue. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] Was the possibility of another coup attempt within the year taken up?

[Ileto] We did not take that up.

[Gomez] Let me just explain a little why we did not have enough time to tackle some of the questions that you thought may have been taken up. I guess this is in the essence of the fact that the opposition was represented and that the opposition did in fact have many questions that they wanted answered. For instance, commentaries and questions on the presentations were put forth by Secretary Ileto, by Secretary Manglapus, Secretary Estanislao, and Mr. Wenceslao de la Paz. So, much of the time was also spent in giving information in response to the questions, the queries of the gentlemen that I mentioned, especially, Vice President Laurel and Senator Enrile. [passage omitted]

That's the reason why we spent a lot more time on the questions and answers, which in a way was very good as a starter because now, through the NSC, we are able to inform officially the members of the opposition that in fact things are being done by this government.

[Reporter] Sir, one last question, Senator Salonga recommended that the government level with the people. Sir can you tell us now exactly, how precarious the energy situation is, the energy supply situation?

[Gomez] Well, we've been saying this all along, that the energy situation is very precarious. But unfortunately of course, often times we keep on talking, we keep on announcing but we don't get the space and time. However, it is incumbent upon government, it is our responsibility, to keep on punching as it were and to keep on delivering the bad news, because it is bad news. That's the reason why also among the recommendations are really to put into place or institutionalize energy conservation as a part of national life. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] But sir, in terms of supply, until exactly when do we have a supply?

[Gomez] Well, let me just read to you. As of 30 September, we had 70-days' supply. That is not the best. That is not the most ideal. On 30 October it will go down to 63, by December it may go down to about 59. Now, however, augmenting our supply is a foreign exchange problem. We know that we have to buy the crude outside of the Philippines because we don't produce it. And at the same time we need foreign exchange with which to buy it. Now I understand that in the past, a 45-days' supply is a benchmark when certain contingency measures are triggered. We hope we never come to that but we are prepared for all the contingencies which is really the esssence of, the reason for, the call for this NSC meeting. [passage omitted]

Columnist Comments on Davide Report Findings

HK2410045590 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 24 Oct 90 pp 1, 6

[From "Analysis" column by Amando Doronila: "Leniency Encouraged Coup Plotters"]

[Text] In the face of the claim by rebel military officers that a tactical alliance has been forged between the Young Officers Union (YOU) and the New People's Army [NPA] to put an untimely end to the constitutional term of the Aquino government, it is interesting to note that the Davide Commission Report does not dismiss such a linkage out of hand.

The report based its conclusion on the alliance of convenience between the RAM-HF (Reform the Armed Forces Movement-Honasan Faction) and the Marcos Loyalists during the failed December 1989 coup. The report said that, as the December events demonstrated, "even forces such as the RAM-HF and the Loyalists, which may appear to be 'oil and water', may have their own catalyzing element, at least for the short run, in the overriding quest for power."

The report continued: "That they (the RAM-HF and YOU) and the NPA will probably end up fighting among themselves over the 'spoils' ... will not deter them from making tactical linkages. After all, they use a common language in representing themselves as real reformers, are able to rationalize the use of violence to attain their ends, and have very little chance of winning in the electoral process.

"Thus, the 1992 elections are not a feasible alternative to them, only an opportunity to radicalize the people if the process is flawed. Should other opportunities present themselves earlier, such as a severe economic crisis, they could get together as a matter of expediency.

"While the possibility exists, the strong anti-communist culture of the military, which the rebels adhere to and publicly espouse, is a strong deterrent against such an alliance. It would represent more of a contradiction than the RAM-HF-Loyalist coalition and could divide the rebel ranks.

They must surely also realize that it would alienate whatever sympathy they may have among the disillusioned but law-abiding mainstream of society."

In regard to the RAM-Loyalist alliance, the report found that, although at first glance they seemed to be natural enemies, the December coup attempt "may have been simply the culmination of a reconciliation process which started soon after the Edsa [Epifanio de los Santos Avenue] revolt."

The Manila Hotel incident of July 1986, which was planned by the Marcos Loyalists in the military and political remnants of the Marcos regime, "was allegedly known to some members of the RAM-HF before it actually took place, but the information was not passed on to the government or the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] leadership." Both President Aquino and the armed forces chief then, General Fidel Ramos, were unaware of the plot and were in Cagayan de Oro City when the Loyalists seized Manila Hotel and tried to install a provisional "government."

This led the commission to conclude that, "Having known of it in advance, it might be surmised that the RAM-HF intentionally kept the information to itself and could have welcomed it as a barometer of popular sentiment, i.e., if enough people rallied around the incident and the critical mass reached, they would have taken it over, come out on top, and subsequently obtained control of the government.

"The RAM-HF was also in the thick of negotiations between the Loyalists and the government during the incident. Its two leaders, (Colonels) [Cols.] Honasan and Kapunan, extricated loyalist officers like Cols. Rolando Abadilla and Arture Arquiza, and Maj. [Major] Reynaldo Cabauatan from the Manila Hotel on 8 July one hour ahead of the evacuation schedule. Defense Minister Enrile preempted both President and Ramos in negotiating a settlement of the incident with the loyalist rebels even before the two returned from Cagayan de Oro. Enrile came out looking good in the eyes of the Loyalists for the leniency with which they were treated."

The report said such leniency set the tone for government handling of subsequent coup attempts. It said that leniency tended to encourage, rather than deter, participation in subsequent coup attempts.

"As the military is socialized into its own system of reward and punishment to instill discipline, leniency only encourages undisciplined behavior among officers," the report said. "A related question is one of the amnesty for the rebel military. The gravity of their act lies in the fact that they are armed by the state and have taken a solemn oath to defend the Constitution and duly constituted authority."

The report was emphatic in recommending that, "A coup attempt is nothing short of treason and the principals involved should not be treated lightly."

The December 1989 failed coup was the most serious and costliest attempt against the Aquino government, involving the most number of rebel troops (2,911). This size is accounted for by the fact that there was a tactical alliance between RAM-HF and the Loyalists identified with former Brig.-Gen. [Brigadier-General] Jose Ma. Zumel and former Gen. Fabian Ver, President Marcos' chief of staff and chief security officer.

Because both factions were in opposite camps during the Edsa revolt, there was a need to have a middle man. The role fell on Brig. Gen. Edgardo Abenina, a Rightist who was also implicated in the August 28, 1987 coup attempt. Abenina, a classmate of Zumel at the Philippine Military Academy (Class 58), issued statements on behalf of a "council of national salvation" during the December coup.

On the question of whether there will be another coup, the military believed that the rebels might have the capability for destabilization or terroristic activities, but they did not have the organic forces, critical mass, or covert network in the armed forces to launch another attempt on the scale of the December coup. The Commission agreed with the assessment that the likelihood of a successful coup was remote.

But the commission, raised the question whether, given the economic difficulties, the destabilization actions of the rebels could ultimately push the nation to crisis.

The commission believes that if the measures recommended in its report were adopted and the processes were sustained for solidarity and peace, the rebel groups could be preempted from making such an attempt. It further believes that the rebels "appear to have lost some momentum in the war of nerves" with government forces.

But it recommends: "If the government continues to press the initiative and manages to capture more of the core group, including Honasan, the preemption can be permanent." It is on the question of the capture of Honasan that the political will of the governnment, as well as that of the military, seems to melt.

Aquino Signs Anticoup Bill; Gives Statement

HK2410050590 Manila DWIZ Radio News 882 in Tagalog 0400 GMT 24 Oct 90

[Text] Here is President Aquino's statement as she signed Republic Act 6968, the anticoup bill:

[Begin Aquino recording in English] I have just signed into law a bill that provides stricter penalties for rebellion that now increase the crime of coup d'etat. The Philippine people have always desired peace and abhorred violence. That they have restored democracy out of a popular revolution in EDSA [Epifanio de los

Santos Avenue] must not mislead anyone. So it was in suppressing violence that we, the people, have established and nurtured our young democratic institution. The cunning and ambitious few who seek to grab power and impose their will on the people through violence and intimidation deserve condemnation and punishment commensurate to the gravity of their crime. They have attempted to usurp power as they repeatedly committed rebellion in the past four years. With impunity and without remorse of conscience even in the face of successive defeats. The disastrous consequences of their misdeeds can no longer be treated lightly. They have created a perception of instability. [end recording]

Grenades Found in Front of Makati Supermarket

HK2410085790 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 24 Oct 90

[By Andy Vidal from Makati Commercial Center]

[Text] This is an update on two grenades found in front of United Supermart on Makati Avenue, Makati. Makati bomb disposal team members defused the two grenades by exploding them. The bombs were found tied to a gallon of gasoline and intentionally placed there so that when the grenades exploded a gasoline explosion would follow, creating a large fire.

The bombs were found on an Isuzu pick-up truck with plate number PKP 797 driven by Filoteo Mitin and loaded with used cartons and boxes. At present, the said pick-up is still parked in front of the supermart, but authorities from the bomb disposal team have already removed the grenades. We were able to talk to Leandro San Miguel, an operations assistant of the Makati parking authority who first discovered the bomb. This is his explanation:

[Begin recording] [San Miguel] One of the grenades was colored red and no longer had a pin.

[Vidal] You mean, like a booby trap.

[San Miguel] Yes, something like that. The other one still had a pin on it and one of the cartons had a container of gasoline.

[Vidal] In other words, if the grenade explodes then the gasoline would also explode.

[San Miguel] Yes, and the damage would be much greater.

[Vidal] Do you or the Makati police have any leads on the suspects?

[San Miguel] So far, they do not have any leads and all they did to make sure was to defuse the bombs so as not to cause further damage. [end recording]

According to Mr San Miguel, it took them more than an hour to stop the flow of vehicles between United Supermart and the adjoining mall so as not to disturb the defusion and subsequent explosion of the discovered grenades.

Homemade Bombs Seized From Suspected Leftists

HK2410123790 Quezon City DZBB Radyo Bisig Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 24 Oct 90

[Text] Eleven suspected members of the 1 May Movement were arrested by elements of the National Bureau of Investigation [NBI] this afternoon. According to NBI National Capital Region Regional Director Federico Pinon, confiscated from the arrested were 23 pillboxes [homemade bombs], assorted live bullets, homemade guns, empty magazines of guns, and various types of knives and subversive documents. Attorney Pinon identified the arrested members as: Arturo Trinidan, Roger Rehondola, Oscar Meneses, Romeo Rabatan, Marcelino Alamis, Domingo Floralde, Romeo Cayanit, Geronimo Querubin, Catherin Castillejos and Benedicto Abo, who are also suspected members of the left.

Center Planned Against Netherlands Aid to Rebels

HK2510061190 Manila DWIZ Radio News 882 in Tagalog 0400 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Text] The government will set up an alternative center for nongovernmental organizations [NGO's] in the Netherlands, the aim of which is to stop Netherlands foreign aid that goes to the underground National Democratic Front [NDF]. According to Foreign Secretary Manglapus, (J. John Van Geneff) said that NDF funds from Netherlands NGO's have been reduced. The Netherlands parliament is currently investigating the funding scam and assured the Aquino government that it will implement measures that would prevent Netherlands aid to the NDF. Manglapus said the government center will be set up in Brussels, Germany [as heard] and will be the aid center for NGO's that are not sympathetic to communist rebels.

Nine Communist Rebels Said Killed in Quezon

HK2510033590 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 25 Oct 90 p 6

[By Art Rosales]

[Text] Mauban, Quezon—Government forces assaulted a New People's Army (NPA) training camp in Sitio Muntingilog, Barangay Cagsiay 3 this town yesterday, killing nine rebels.

Maj. [Major] Noli Monte, commanding officer of the 74th Infantry Brigade, said they also seized assorted firearms and ammunition, explosives, subversive documents as well as a list of those paying "revolutionary taxes" to the rebels. The training camp, he said, was located in a rebel stronghold under the NPA's Southern Tagalog Regional Party Committee headed by Ka [Comrade] Darmo and Ka Felix.

Reports reaching the military said about 200 new rebel recruits had already trained at the camp before it was assaulted by government forces.

Five NPA Rebels Captured in Baliwag, Bulacan

HK2410092790 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0835 GMT 24 Oct 90

[By Bert Silva from Bulacan]

[Text] An NPA [New People's Army] rebel was killed while five rebels were captured and two government troopers were seriously injured while three others were recuperating at the V. Luna Hospital as a result of an encounter between NPA rebels and government troopers at Barangay Anyatan, San Ildefonso, Bulacan. The NPA rebels were linked to the burning of a Baliwag transit bus.

Those seriously injured were identified as CDC [expansion unknown] John Lopez and Technical Sergeant Loreto Tabangcura. They have both been transferred from a Baliwag, Bulacan Hospital to the V. Luna Hospital by helicopter. Seregeant Amado de la Cruz and Technical Sergeant Bernardo Jordan were also brought to V. Luna for further medication aside from C1C [Constable First Class] Cecilio Sioson who was declared out of danger from injuries resulting from the said encounter.

According to the commanding officer of the 170th PC [Philippine Constabulary] Company in Bulacan, they recovered an M-16 armalite owned by Comrade Edwin, platoon leader of the NPA rebels who was suspected to have been killed during the encounter. Other articles recovered at the site of what they [the military] term a meeting engagement, so called because of the accidental nature of the meeting between the troopers and the rebels, were combatpacks and subversive documents disclosing the identities of several target personalities, particularly military personnel and local officials. The two carnapped vehicles which were used by the NPA rebels were discovered to be listed under the ownership of a CAFGU [Civilian Armed Forces Geographical Unit] member who had escaped from the 30 NPA members responsible for burning the Baliwag transit here at Barangay Anyatan, San Ildefonso.

Commanding officer Emerlito Sarmiento's vehicle was riddled with bullets, as was a Tamaraw truck. Sarmiento was the lead commanding officer who responded to the burning of the bus.

The five captured NPA rebels whose names have not yet been disclosed are currently under tactical interrogation.

CARP Land Acquisition Target Reduced

HK2310052390 Manila DWIZ Radio News 882 in Tagalog 0400 GMT 23 Oct 90

[Text] The Aquino administration's centerpiece program, the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program [CARP], is again facing difficulty as the Department of Agrarian Reform [DAR] has decided to reduce its land acquisition target to 250,000 hectares from the former 400,000. According to DAR Secretary Benjamin Leong, the department was forced to reduce its 1990 goal to 50-odd percent due to legal and administrative complications in the land acquisition process. Secretary Leong cited the 1989 Supreme Court ruling banning DAR from distributing lands acquired under Presidential Decree 27 until the landowner has been fully paid by the government.

Thailand

Chawalit's New Hope Party Offers 'Alternative'

BK2410114090 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 Oct 90 p 6

[Text] Chiang Mai—Former Army chief Gen [General] Chawalit Yongchaiyut says the Government is facing a crisis of faith and his New Hope Party is offered as the alternative.

He was speaking yesterday on "full democracy" at a function to open a new daily newspaper PHAK NUA (The North Region), in Chiang Mai. He said the battle to develop democracy has to be fought on two fronts: the system and the personnel. The present system is wrong, must be mended and competent and capable personnel found to administer it, he said.

Apparently referring to Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan, Gen Chawalit said it is a shame the person in the position to do this is inept at carrying out the task. This person also views these problems as small to the extent a student had to burn himself in protest but still gained no attention from those in power.

Gen Chawalit said he has always supported the abolition of Decree 43 empowering the authorities to close down newspapers. People should tell him their problems because every time he mentions them they will be solved.

In democratic countries such as Japan they could claim to have full democracy but in Thailand MPs enter Parliament increasingly through vote-buying, he said. He did not want to blame individual MPs and is blaming "the system," which must be changed. Representatives of every career group should be in Parliament rather than an election being a matter of buying votes. People have to exercise their right to vote and, if there can be an 80 percent to 90 percent turnout, vote-buying will be more difficult.

He said his party aims to get power to administer the country and will not be satisfied with just 30 seats in the

House. Gen Chawalit denied he came to the north to campaign for his party but to talk to people, learn their problems and incorporate them in his party's policy.

Later, the general spoke to people from outer districts at Monfort School. The function was organised by Social Action MP for Chiang Mai Thawatwong na Chiang Mai who is said to be defecting to Gen Chawalit's party. The former army chief gave the 2,500-strong audience application forms for membership of his New Hope Party. Gen Phat Akkhanitbut, Sqn Ldr [Squadron Leader] Prasong Sunsiri and Senator Akhom Makaranon accompanied Gen Chawalit on his trip.

Air Force Chief Says Reshuffle 'Necessary'

BK2410152490 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 24 Oct 90

[Text] Army Commander General Suchinda Khraprayun and Air Force Commander Air Chief Marshal Kaset Rotchananin had breakfast with Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan at the prime minister's house on Soi Ratchakhru this morning. After the meeting the Air Force commander said the prime minister had confirmed to him and the Army commander that there would be a Cabinet reshuffle soon.

[Begin recording] [Kaset] He [the prime minister] consulted with the Army commander and me about the cabinet reshuffle. It is necessary to reshuffle the cabinet to solve the problems. But I don't know how the cabinet will be reshuffled.

[Unidentified correspondent] Did the prime minister say which party will be excluded from the new cabinet lineup and which party will be brought in for replacement?
[Kaset] He did not mention it.

[Correspondent] Will you be satisfied if there is a cabinet reshuffle according to the current situation?
[Kaset] The military has nothing to do with politics. However, I will be satisfied if the people's well-being is secure and the country is stable after a cabinet reshuffle. If there are still problems after a reshuffle, we will have to talk to him.

[Correspondent] Regarding an allegation that the military is providing refuge for Prasoet Supsunthon, leader of the Revolutionary Council, the Air Force commander said that the Army commander himself did not know Prasoet.
[Kaset] The Army commander has said that we really know nothing about this. The Army commander has never seen Prasoet Supsunthon. I also have never known him. The Army commander just made a joke that Prasoet might be in his house. He does not know Prasoet. Prasoet might just come to visit his friends. He was just joking.

[Correspondent] Regarding the relations between the military and General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, former Army commander and former deputy prime minister, the Air Force commander said the relationship exists because of their respect for him.
[Kaset] Some people have asked me about the relations between the Air Force and General Chawalit. I have said that we do not know about his political affairs. It is normal for there to be personal, close relationships. We visit him because he was our superior before. We visited General Chawalit's house on Monday, [former] Prime Minister Prem on Tuesday, and Prime Minister General Chatchai on Wednesday. We do not know whose house to visit this Thursday [laugh]. [end recording]

Reportage on Chatchai Visit to Geneva

WA2410175490

For reportage on the visit by Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan to Switzerland, including reports on his talks with GATT Director General Arthur Dunkel and other officials, please see the Switzerland section of the 24 October West Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

More 'Revolutionary Council' Suspects Arrested

BK2410162590 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 24 Oct 90

[Text] Regarding the progress of the Criminal Court's warrants revoking bail granted for the defendants involved in the case of the Revolutionary Council, today Special Branch Division authorities and local policemen arrested another two suspects.

Yongyut Watthanikon, the eighth defendant, was arrested on Soi Satsana when he was returning home. Before noon, Special Branch Division authorities arrested Bradoem Butdi, the third defendant, at the telephone office at Inthamara, opposite Inthamara Soi 28. The two suspects were sent to the Criminal Court. In the evening, officials of the Corrections Department brought the two to the Special Prisons of the Bangkok Metropolitan.

Vietnam

UN Envoy Discusses Relations With EC, U.S.

BK2410135490 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 24 Oct 90

[Text] On the evening of 22 October, in an interview conducted through telephone by the BBC on the EC's decision to establish full diplomatic relations with Vietnam, Vietnamese Ambassador to the UN Trinh Xuan Lang expressed his joy over the fact that EC-Vietnam ties had finally been normalized. He also voiced his hope that U.S.-Vietnam relations will sooner or later be normalized as well in the interests of both countries.

On the impact of the EC's decision on the Vietnamese economy, the ambassador held that Vietnam relies mainly on its own resources in national construction. However, foreign cooperation and aid is a very important factor that can be of great help in speeding up Vietnam's rate of economic development.

The BBC correspondent, in a dispatch from Luxembourg, stressed that the EC's decision to renew its ties with Vietnam reflect Hanoi's new spirit of cooperation with the world community. The EC's promise of political and trade goodwill marked the most important diplomatic breakthrough achieved since the end of the Vietnam War in 1975.

NHAN DAN Applauds Relationship With UN

BK2410113390 Hanoi VNA in English 0714 GMT 24 Oct 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 24—The national daily NHAN DAN in a commentary on the United Nations Day today calls for further strengthening and broadening Vietnam's development cooperation with the United Nations.

The paper says:

"Vietnam was admitted as a full member of the United Nations in 1977, but her cooperation with a number of international organizations in the UN development system began right in 1975.

"Over the past 15 years, this cooperative relation has been constantly developed and broadened. At present, Vietnam has country programmes in such sectors as science, technology, population, public health and education executed with gratuitous aids from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)..., many major projects on development of forestry, irrigation and nutrition financed by the World Food Programme (WFP), and other projects of technical aids provided by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). This cooperative relation is a source of valuable replenishment and contribution to the Vietnamese Government and people's efforts in socioeconomic development. Thanks to this cooperation, Vietnam has absorbed much scientific and technical progress in the world, particularly the transfer of advanced technologies in many fields, and has been provided with favourable conditions for the development of her existing technical workforce, indispensable for the implementation of her socio-economic development strategy."

The paper thanks the international organizations in the UN system for their assistance to the Vietnamese people who, it says, wish this cooperation to continue in the interests of Vietnam's socioeconomic development.

It says among other things that Vietnam is actively cooperating with various UN international organizations in preparing the contents of her country programmes for the years to come, such as those with the UNDP (1992-1996), UNICEF (1991-1995), UNFPA (1992- 1996), and other organizations. Vietnam also hopes that those programmes and projects will be approved, the paper says.

Nguyen Co Thach's Activities in Tokyo Reported

BK2510085890 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 24 Oct 90

[Text] Nguyen Co Thach, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, and his wife arrived in Tokyo on 22 October for a six-day official visit to Japan at the invitation of the Japanese Government. On 24 October, Japanese Emperor Akihito and his empress cordially received Vice Chairman Nguyen Co Thach and his wife. Vietnamese Ambassador to Japan Vo Van Sung was present at the reception. Vice Chairman Nguyen Co Thach conveyed the warm greetings from Chairman Vo Chi Cong and his wife to the Japanese emperor and empress, who in turn asked their guests to convey their warm congratulations to Chairman Vo Chi Cong and his wife.

On 23 and 24 October, Vice Chairman Nguyen Co Thach paid a courtesy visit to Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu. Vice Chairman Nguyen Co Thach conveyed the greetings from Do Muoi, chairman of The Council of Ministers, to Prime Minisiter Kaifu, who in turn asked his guest to convey his greetings to Chairman Do Muoi and expressed his readiness to strengthen the relations of cooperation and friendship between Japan and Vietnam.

Vice Chairman Nguyen Co Thach had very useful meetings and exchanges of views with former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita; Yoshio Sakuranehi, speaker of the House of Representatives and president of the Japan-Vietnam Friendship Parliamentary League; Keiwa Okuda, minister for home affairs; and Michi Watanabe, former head of the Policy Commission of the Liberal Democratic Party and acting president of the Japan-Vietnam Friendship Parliamentary League. Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama and his wife hosted a banquet in honor of Minister Nguyen Co Thach and his wife.

In those meetings, the two sides exchanged views on international issues of mutual concern, on cooperation between the two countries, and on the Cambodian question. The Vietnamese side highly valued the contribution of Japan to the success of the talks between Chairman Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk in Tokyo early last June. The two sides exchanged views on strengthening bilateral relations. They shared the views that the visit has created favorable conditions for opening up a new period in relations between the two countries.

Vice Chairman and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach visited the offices of the Japanese Communist Party, the Japanese Socialist Party, and the Liberal Democratic Party. He also had cordial meetings with members of the Japan-Vietnam Friendship Parliamentary League, representatives of the Japan-Vietnam Friendship Association, the Japan-Vietnam Trade Association, the Japan Association for Vietnam Studies, and the Japan-Vietnam Association for Scientific and Technological Exchanges.

Vice Chairman and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach received members of the Executive Committee of the Vietnamese Nationals Association in Japan.

NHAN DAN Urges Domestic Market Expansion

BK2410145590 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 22 Oct 90

[NHAN DAN 23 October Editorial: "Expand Domestic Market"]

[Text] Today's NHAN DAN editorial says: Recently, the circulation of goods has considerably changed, initially linking production to consumption, export to import, and domestic to overseas markets. The total volume of circulated goods for retail sales in society in the first nine months of the year equals 70 percent of the annual plan. As for exports, 75 percent of the yearly plan has been fulfilled, an increase of more than 18 percent over the same period last year, whereas some 66.8 percent of the annual import plan has been achieved, an increase of 2.8 percent over the same period last year.

The gap of imbalances between the total commodities funds and the purchasing funds among the people of all strata is narrowing gradually compared to the corresponding period of several previous years. Yet, according to an estimate for this entire year, the commodities funds still lack considerably.

The question raised is not merely one of strenuously developing production and accelerating export-import, but also most satisfactorily carrying out circulation to ensure that goods reach all consumers throughout the country in a rapid, timely, and convenient manner.

The editorial stressed: Actually and simultaneously expanding domestic and overseas markets constitutes a decisive factor to stimulate the development of production, stabilize prices, and guarantee the people's livelihood. In the immediate future, it is necessary to satisfactorily balance the sources of goods between localities having them in excess and those in short supply, between exports and domestic consumption, and between money and goods in the direction of making domestic market prices gradually approach the international market prices.

We should struggle to bring an average of 50 percent of the industrial goods funds to the countryside and optimally exploit the economic and service potentials, especially the agricultural production services, linking the exporting of grain and other agricultural products to the importing of fertilizers and insecticides and the purchase of agricultural products to the timely selling of fertilizers, insecticides, seeds, and essential industrial consumer goods to peasants.

Letter of Intent on Tourism Signed With PRC

BK2410142290 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 24 90

[Text] At the invitation of the China Tourist Company, on 19 October a delegation of the Vietnamese tourist service led by Mr. Luu Quang Tri, an official of the Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone, arrived in Beijing to exchange views on tourism and visit scenic spots. The delegation was comprised of a number of cadres in charge of the Quang Ninh Tourist Corporation, the Vung Tau International Tourist Corporation, and the Ho Chi Minh City Tourist Corporation.

During their stay in Beijing, the Vung Tau International Tourist Corporation and the China Workers Tourist Company signed a letter of intent for development of professional tourist exchanges between Vietnam and China. The letter pointed out: To promote friendship and mutual understanding between the peoples of China and Vietnam and to make the first step in cooperation between the tourist services of the two countries, the two sides have agreed on 12 points concerning tourist exchanges between the two companies.

According to the letter of intent, Vietnamese and Chinese tourists can enter each other's countries by air, by sea, or by land, and can use U.S. dollars to pay for their expenses.

Do Muoi Receives Soviet Central Bank Official

BK2210155890 Hanoi VNA in English 1509 GMT 22 Oct 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 22—Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi has received the Chairman of the Administrative Board of the USSR State Bank, V. Gerashchenko, who arrived here on October 19 for an official visit to Vietnam.

Chairman Do Muoi thanked the Soviet Union's assistance to the Vietnamese banking service in the past, and wished the cooperation between the state banks of Vietnam and the Soviet Union further development.

The Soviet State Bank chairman exchanged views [words indistinct]. The two sides informed each other of the renovations in the banking system in their respective countries, and discussed the cooperation between the two banks in the coming period.

Australian Businessmen Visit Ho Chi Minh City

BK2410164490 Hanoi VNA in English 1459 GMT 24 Oct 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 24—A 15-member delegation of the Australian Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong headed by its Vice President John W. Stewart visited Ho Chi Minh City from Oct. 19-23 to explore the possibilities to invest in and broaden trade relations with Vietnam . The delegation included representatives from 14 companies operating in the financial, banking, tourist, building, engineering, advocatory, consultative, and some other different fields. It was received by Vice-Chairman of the City People's Committee Pham Chanh Truc.

Albania Scientific Cooperation Protocol Signed

BK2510115190 Hanoi VNA in English 0725 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 25—A delegation of the Albanian State Committee for Science and Technology led by Ajet Ylli, chairman of the committee and head of the Albanian section of the Vietnam-Albania Intergovernmental Commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation, has paid a five-day working visit to Vietnam.

The delegation attended the 9th session of the Commission and conferred with a host delegation headed by Prof. Dang Huu, chairman of the Vietnam section of the commission. The two sides informed each other of the socioeconomic renovation in their respective countries and concluded a protocol on bilateral scientific and technological cooperation for 1991-92.

While here, the Albanian guests visited several scientific and production establishments in various parts of the country.

Delegates Attend Bangkok Environment Conference

BK2410142490 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 22 Oct 90

[Text] As we have already reported, nearly 500 delegates from 52 countries and 32 international and regional organizations recently attended a ministerial conference in Bangkok, Thailand on Asia-Pacific environment and regional development. The Vietnamese delegation was led by Professor Dang Huu, chairman of the State Science Commission. His Excellency Smith, representative of the UN Development Program in Hanoi, also attended.

The conference adopted a report on the status of environment in the Asia-Pacific region, which highlighted the phenomena of forest depletion, desertification, the decline of river basins, soil erosion, waterlogging and flooding, salinization, destruction of mangrove forests, water and air pollution, and so forth. These phenomena are a real threat to the steady development of the region. The conference also dealt with the harmful effects of climatic anomalies, depletion of the ozone, and the possible rising of the sea water level in the coming period. The conference adopted main measures aimed at increasing regional cooperation in environment, contributing to resolving global environmental problems, and actively preparing for participation in the UN conference on environment and development scheduled for 1992 on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the UN Environmental Program.

Foreign Diplomats, Aid Workers Visit North

BK2410164990 Hanoi VNA in English 1450 GMT 24 Oct 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 24—A group of members of diplomatic corps and international organizations in Hanoi has paid a three-day working visit to the northern provinces of Son La and Ha Son Binh.

The visitors, who were accompanied by Forestry Minister Pham Xuan Dot, included Birgitta Johanason, Swedish ambassador in Vietnam; Marylane Spezzati, UNDP [UN Development Programme] deputy resident representative; Timo Lahtimen, FAO [UN Food and Agriculture Organization] associated professional official; Gosette of the World Food Programme; Tamang, team leader of the 037 project; Johan Stalggree from the Sweden International Development Authority; Misashi Nakatomi, first secretary of the Japanese Embassy; Roolyn Ans Simms, secretary of the Australian Embassy; and Ms Hakals of the Finnish Embassy.

They had working sessions with the provincial authorities who all expressed sincere thanks to the guests' countries and organizations for their assistance and support in the past years for the provinces' socioeconomic development.

The guests were acquainted with the local socioeconomic situation, particularly the demands of the socio-economic development of highlanders, and the urgent needs of protecting the environment on the upper area of the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant on the Da River.

Sentences Suggested in Perfume Factory Case

BK2410122590 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 22 Oct 90

[Text] The Ho Chi Minh City-based Voice of Vietnam correspondent today, 22 October, reported on the sixth day of hearings into the Thanh Huong perfume factory case.

After the defendants were interrogated in public by lawyers to protect their legitimate rights, the representative of the organ of control exercised his right of prosecution before the court.

Mr. Tran Luan, deputy chief procurator of the Ho Chi Minh City People's Organ of Control, presented an analysis of the nature of the crimes of Nguyen Van Muoi Hai and his accomplices. Based on the indictment and interrogation of the defendants, the organ of control has enough grounds for prosecuting the defendants for their crimes.

Through a comprehensive analysis of the case, the organ of control held that this case—a serious case of fraud involving more than 100 billion dong collected from hundreds of thousands of people—has inflicted losses not only in terms of property but also in terms of social mentality.

The organ of control suggested that chief defendant Nguyen Van Muoi Hai—accused of embezzlement, bribery, and sabotage of socioeconomic policies as stipulated in articles 60, 157, and 227 of the criminal code—be sentenced to life imprisonment, while the other defendants be given prison terms ranging from 12 months to 15 years, depending on the seriousness of their crimes.

Army Deserters Face Labor Reeducation Camps

BK2410122090 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 18 Oct 90

[Article by Nguyen Van Su]

[Summary] Haiphong is one of the localities with a longstanding tradition of drafting youths into the army. Haiphong, however, has also faced the scourge of army desertion that dated back to the resistance war for national salvation. "Undermined and untimely actions taken against deserters have given rise to the phenomenon of army desertion." While youths continue to report for military induction, a number of recruits "have escaped back to their localities, thus further complicating the public order and security situation."

Early in 1989, the Haiphong Municipal Party Committee's Standing Committee and People's Committee issued directives no. 23 and 19, respectively, calling for drastic and appropriate measures against army deserters. In Kien An City, the local party committee and administration "have reeducated army deserters by sending them for forced labor such as excavating stones for home construction and road repairs."

Local officials say that "in 1990, the city will strive to deal with between 70 and 80 percent of the total army deserters awaiting punishment. Le Chan Precinct declares that it will regard the task of dealing with army deserters as its first and foremost task. In the past, army deserters have accounted for 50 percent of the total criminals in the precinct." Therefore, Le Chan Precinct "has encouraged families owning production establishments to assign product quotas to members who are army deserters." All the proceedings from the sale of products turned out by army deserters must go to charity funds set up for building houses for needy people.

In reply to a question as to whether local cadres have been collecting fines from army deserters, the Le Chan Precinct leadership said that "we have ordered various wards not to collect fines because this can be easily paid off by lazy army deserters belonging to wealthy families. Reeducating army deserters by forced labor is therefore the only effective option."

Then how have the suburban districts of Haiphong dealt with army deserters? It can be said that Kien Thuy and An Lao Districts have taken the lead in this task. "At one point in early 1990, there were 594 army deserters in Kien Thuy District and 634 in An Lao District. After being reeducated through forced labor for six months in their respective villages or at a reeducation center, between 42 and 56 percent of the army deserters have had their sentences repealed in accordance with recommendations by the districts concerned. Army deserters have been sent to work in various fields such as doing farmland irrigation, making bricks and lime, building roads, and repairing or building schools and houses."

"In 1989 there were 1,164 army deserters in Haiphong receiving reeducation through forced labor. They have had their sentences repealed and their citizenship restored. In the first half of 1990, the municipality reeducated a total of 2,597 army deserters or nearly 53 percent of the total army deserters now still in backlog. Under various forms and with many measures, Kien Thuy, An Lao, and An Hai Districts have attached importance to educating and commending those army deserters who have willingly undergone reeducation through forced labor. Those with good labor records have received credits for their workdays. For instance, an army deserter being sentenced to six months of reeducation through forced labor may be released after serving four months of the sentence if he has good work credits.

"Kien Thuy and An Lao Districts are taking the lead in building a system for solving the backlog of army deserters. After many years of planning, Haiphong has chosen a correct path for itself. Army deserters have been given back their citizenship and their children no longer feel ashamed of having been fathered by army deserters. After reeducation, army deserters have been again entitled to food rations and are living in accordance with the law. There has been a sharp decrease in the cases of trouble-making and illegal residing and other social vices." Justice in the enforcement of the law on military service has been enhanced, thus faciliating efforts to call up youths for military service.

Given the initial good experience obtained by Haiphong Municipality, other provinces and cities in the country should follow this example in order to create favorable conditions for calling up youths for military service in accordance with the law.

Workers Leave Iraq, Fly Home From Turkey

BK2510100290 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Text] The office of the International Organization for Migrants [IOM] reported that, yesterday, 24 October, a total of 394 Vietnamese nationals had arrived in Turkey after leaving Iraq and had returned to Hanoi on two Turkish Airlines planes charted by the IOM and the EEC. IOM and EEC will organize five more flights until 27 October to repatriate Vietnamese workers in Iraq, spending more than U.S. $153,000 for each flight.

Flood Situation in Quang Nam-Da Nang Reported

BK2110095090 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 19 Oct 90

[Text] According to a notice issued by the Central Committee for Flood and Typhoon Control, tropical depressions and Typhoon No. 8 triggered torrential rains throughout Quang Nam-Danang Province from 14 to 18 October. Heavy downpours, averaging from 200 to 700 mm, caused raging flash floods in the basin of Vu Sa and Thu Bon Rivers, raising the water level to nearly the record height of 1980 and submerging many ricefields under 1-1.5 meters of water. Many sections of national Highways 1A and 14B and of provincial roads were under water—some sections under more than 1.5 meters of water. Traffic in the province was totally paralyzed.

As of 1600 on 18 October, Quang Nam-Da Nang initially listed its losses as follows: nine people killed; 38 houses swept away and 2,300 others demolished or damaged; 8,000 hectares of the third rice crop deeply immersed.

The province has dispached teams of cadres to inspect the situation and work out timely measures to deal with the flash flood consequences. It has promptly sent food to the heavily flooded areas where people's houses had been swept away. The province is trying to do everything it can to minimize the losses caused by flash floods.

Rice Harvests Said 'Lower Than Last Year'

BK2410131590 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 22 Oct 90

[Summary] "According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, except for some localities in the Mekong River Delta, all southern provinces and cities had almost finished the harvesting of summer-fall rice as of 15 October."

Based on a preliminary estimate, the yield of summer-fall rice this year is approximately 3.3 metric tons per hectare, lower than last year.

"Meanwhile, the northern provinces have harvested nearly 500,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, representing some 50 percent of the cultivated area. The yield of 10th-month rice this year is estimated at less than 2.6 metric tons per hectare, lower than last year."

In the days ahead, the northern provinces should concentrate efforts on caring for winter crops while quickly harvesting 10th-month rice and preparing rice seedlings for the forthcoming winter-spring crop season.

Decision on Launching Political Drive Issued

BK2310050790 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 22 Oct 90

[Text] To commemorate various major anniversaries in 1990, the Party Central Committee Secretariat and the Council of Ministers' standing committee have decided to launch a political indoctrination drive among cadres and the people in all localities—especially those at village, district, or equivalent levels—on the tasks of developing the people's armed forces, consolidating national defense, safeguarding the fatherland, and maintaining political security and social order and safety.

Implementing the directive of the central level, in many localities the peasants associations at various level have coordinated with various sectors and mass organizations in reviewing things that have been or not yet been done so that concrete and practical measures can be adopted to cement relations between the Army and people. This is aimed at encouraging them to fulfill all urgent tasks under the new situation.

New Zealand

Worsening Economy Dominates Election Campaigns

BK2510081090 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Text] With just two days to go before the New Zealand general election, the economy is still dominating campaigning. The prime minister, Mr. Moore, and National leader Mr. Bolger were yesterday debating the future of the ANZAC [Australia-New Zealand Army Corps] frigate deal with Australia. Mr. Moore is planning to review the contract while, Steve Chase reports, Mr. Bolger will consider postponing the project if elected.

[Begin Chase recording] In other campaign developments, Mr. Moore has released a treasury briefing paper given to him just after he took office two months ago. It shows developments in the Middle East and points to a worsening in the New Zealand economy with lower growth, (?higher rate of) unemployment, and high inflation. There is also further bad news for Mr. Moore. Opinion polls indicate he is in very real danger of losing his Christchurch seat in Saturday's election. [end recording]

Poll Predicts 'Unprecedented Swing' From Labor

BK2510011690 Hong Kong AFP in English 2049 GMT 24 Oct 90

[Text] Wellington, Oct 25 (AFP)—New Zealand's ruling Labour Party may be left with fewer than 25 seats, down from its current 56, after Saturday's general election, an opinion poll published Thursday suggests.

The NEW ZEALAND HERALD-National Research Bureau poll of 1,000 people nationwide predicts an unprecedented swing of 11.5 per cent against the government. It would be much greater than the 1975 swing of 8.4 per cent to the National Party, the largest at any election in the 50 years of two-party politics, the HERALD reported.

The poll had National leading by 16 percentage points. Labour narrowed the gap by five points since the previous poll six weeks ago. The poll had a maximum margin of three per cent error.

Papua New Guinea

Task Force To Review Australian Defense Accords

BK2510074990 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Text] Papua New Guinea's Cabinet has set up a high-level government task force to review security cooperation arrangements with Australia. The Papua New Guinea [PNG] prime minister, Mr. Rabbie Namaliu, announced the review, adding that it was agreed to by his Australian counterpart, Mr. Bob Hawke, during his visit to PNG this year. Since independence, Australia has provided significant assistance to Papua New Guinea's Defense Force through training [word indistinct] personnel and supply support. More recently, assistance has also been channeled to the police force through the project aimed at strengthening the management of police.

Mr. Namaliu said that there were some concern both in Papua New Guinea and Australia at the way cooperation in security matters was conducted between the two countries. He said the review task force to be chaired by the foreign affairs secretary, Mr. William Dihm, will closely examine the concerns and make recommendations for improvement. Mr. Namaliu said a similar task force from Australia will meet the PNG task force in December.

Soldier Said Killed by Rebels on Buka Island

BK2510070690 Hong Kong AFP in English 0647 GMT 25 Oct 90

[Text] Port Moresby, Oct 25 (AFP)—A Papua New Guinea Defence Force soldier was killed by Bougainville rebels on Buka Island, sources said from the northern city of Rabaul. A defence force source said that the man from East New Britain was among a small group of soldiers which was attacked on Tuesday. Rabual's Nonga General Hospital Medical Superintendent Jeffrey Tuvi confirmed the death but declined to give details.

The soldier was the first to be killed since a series of clashes between government security forces and militants four weeks ago resulted in the death of 22 rebels and one soldier.

More than 300 Papua New Guinea troops are on Buka, off the northern tip of Bougainville, after regaining control of the small island from the Bougainville Revolutionary Army (BRA) last month. The BRA waged a 16-month secessionist war on Bougainville which cost more than 80 lives before Port Moresby's security forces withdrew in March.

Buka community leaders recently disowned the BRA and distanced themselves from its May 17 declaration of independence, signing an agreement with the national government for the restoration of services. Port Moresby imposed a blockade on BRA-controlled territory after the declaration of independence.

Bougainville, which is separated from Buka by a 500-metre (yard) stretch of water, remains in BRA control.